The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2939. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Conference and its Deliberations.

Passage of the Tariff Bill Through the Senate.

Exciting Debate on the Navy Bill in the House.

The Seven Steam Sloops of War Appproriation Agreed to.

Federal Affairs Before the Virginia Convention.

ARKANSAS GONE FOR THE UNION!

Reported Outrages of the Secessionists in Texas.

Abortive Attempt to Hoist a Secession Flag in Nebraska.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In the Peace Conference to-day. JAMES C. SMITH, of New-York, made a strong speech against compromise. Several members say it was one of the best speeches yet made. He took nearly the same ground as that assumed by Mr. FIELD. The debate took place upon the proposition to incorporate a provision for a National Convention as an alternative clause in the pending proposition for adjustment of the national difficulties.

An attempt will be made to-morrow morning to force a vote. The result is doubtful. A proposition may then be made by Virginia that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, in view of the fact that the object of calling the Convention is unattainable.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, of New-York, also made a lengthy speech, not ultra but decided, against any sacrifice of principle under the coercive policy of the South. He thinks that Mr GUTHRIE'S proposition for a division of the Territories by the line of 36° 30', will pass with an alternative clause, providing for a National Convention, if it does not pass Congress, or will evidently fail. Mr. FIELD left for New-York, to-night, to attend to a law case there, but will be back on Saturday.

The Virginia delegation gave notice to-day that the next movement would be a Convention of Southern States, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with guarantees, and an invitation to all States desiring so to do to enter into the Confederacy. This is simply a roundabout way of declaring for secession, and nothing more.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman who arrived this afternoon from Richmond reports great excitement at the Virginia Convention, growing out of STANTON'S bill before Congress. If the bill should pass, his impression is that Virginia will secede at once. The Commissioners here express doubt of any such programme.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

As was anticipated, there was a lively time to-day in the House upon the "Force" bill, introduced by Mr. STANTON. He and the Republicans say it is not a Force bill in any just sense, but simply an amendment to the Army bill, providing necessary resources for the Army in case of emergency. It revives the law of '96 authorizing the use of volunteer militia, and makes complete Mr. BINGHAM'S "Force" bill, without being a part of it. Mr. STANTON defended the bill ably. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM opposed it violently, in a very demonstrative speech.

But the exciting scene was during the speech of Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, in the course of a debate between Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Unionist,) and Mr. BROWN, (Dem.) Mr. GARNETT said all the Border States were likely, in the end, to go with the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. ANDERSON denied this, and proclaimed the loyalty of Kentucky, so long as her rights are respected. Tremendous applause followed this announcement.

Mr. BROWN, who is but little over twenty-five years of age, and who has never spoken in Congress before, replied, asking Mr. ANDERSON if he was in favor, under all circumstances, of remaining in the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON'S reply to this was most eloquent and patriotic, and the galleries and floor indulged in loud and prolonged applause. Cries of "Clear the galleries," "Clear the floor first," and a storm of mingled hisses and applause ensued.

Mr. COLFAX, who was in the Chair, finally threatened to clear both floor and galleries, and order was at last restored.

Mr. BROWN replied to Mr. ANDERSON'S question, that he favored secession, in a clearly enunciated spread-eagle speech, eliciting much admiration and congratulation, but evading the question.

Mr. GARNETT declared himself for the immediate secession of Virginia, and the galleries again applauded and hissed.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, excitedly exclaimed: "That is the first patriotic speech made on this floor this year."

Mr. BARR, of New-York, reproved him, and Mr. HINDMAN responded: "If you never heard such doctrine before, I have taught you a new lesson now."

The discussion was continued for some time in the same strain, but the Democratic side of the House urged Mr. GARNETT not to allow Mr. ANDERSON to reply to Mr. BROWN.

The bill was finally postponed without a vote.

THE DEMOCRATS CHANGE FRONT.

The Democrats to-day have changed their policy, and determined to allow a vote on Mr. STANTON'S bill after debate, instead of defeating it by faction. They say now that they prefer letting the bill pass, and to throw the responsibility on its friends.

THE NAVY BILL.

The House passed the Navy bill just as it came from the Senate. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN will attempt to defeat the provision for the construction of new war-sloops. He has told personal friends that he should not allow it to become a law.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE TARIFF.

In the Senate to-day, on the Tariff bill, Mr. DOUGLAS made a long speech, proposing the Zolverin system of commercial intercommunication with all countries.

THE DUTY ON COFFEE.

The report that the duty on coffee has been reduced to half a cent in the new Tariff bill is untrue. The duty is fixed at a cent and a half per pound.

SECESSION AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

I learn that there is quite a snarl in the French Legation, growing out of contradictory information sent to Paris. M. MERCIER, since his arrival, has been in the keeping of BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and MASON, who have filled him with secession ideas. The official reports from Consuls and other sources, conflicted with his dispatches, and explanations have been required.

Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, is also a Democrat and sympathizes with Secession.

Dispatches from Europe announce it as the determination of the European Powers to stand by the fixed policy of recognizing no new Government before its recognition by the Government out of which the new one has been carved. The recognition of Belgium by the Congress of Vienna in 1831 is the only exception to this policy during the present century.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Police regulations for the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, have been completed. A large number of the Washington police now attend way-trains between this place and Baltimore. The Baltimore police are on duty on the Philadelphia road. Pickpockets and rowdies will have no show, therefore.

Gen. SCOTT will not officiate in the inauguration procession, as health and age will not permit it.

MR. ASHMUN AND THE CABINET.

The report that GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, was at Albany with the Lincoln party is incorrect. He is at home. It is stated here quite positively that he will be invited to a place in the Cabinet. Letters received to-night from a high source state this as an undoubted fact.

H. WINTER DAVIS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The friends of H. WINTER DAVIS say he will be nominated to the Supreme Court by Mr. LINCOLN, but this probably is mere conjecture, or the means taken to bring him into notice as a candidate for the position.

MR. LINCOLN'S HOUSE.

The house in Franklin-row, taken for the party of the President elect, is being rapidly fitted up for their reception. Work on it commenced to-day. Several artists have already been on the ground sketching it.

The Republican Club has made the necessary arrangement for the inauguration procession.

THE REPORT ON THE KANSAS CLAIMS.

Mr. TAPPAN will report to-morrow probably upon the Kansas claims of persons who had property destroyed during the revolutionary troubles in that Territory. The report agrees upon the appointment of a Commission which within a limited time shall settle and adjudicate all the claims, which amount to about $400,000. The report goes into all the details of the troubles, and is made up upon evidence under oath. It charges the cause of the troubles upon the Federal Administration, and, upon the broad ground that the Government is bound to protect all its citizens, and that it failed by neglect or willful connivance to do so, recommends the payment of the claims by Congress.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. ARMSTRONG, in relation to his surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard to armed insurgents, dissolved to-day. Capt. ARMSTRONG will escape with censure only for some of his acts, particularly for not having turned over the men under his command to Lieut. SLEMMER at Fort Pickens

Warrants have been issued from the Navy Department to the following Third Assistant Engineers in the United States Navy, viz.: Albert Aston, of Connecticut; F. G. McKean, John Wilson and Philip Voorhees, of Maryland; H. N. Malony, of Pennsylvania; John T. Tucker, of Virginia; E. J. Whittaker, of Massachusetts; Wm H Williamson, of Pennsylvania; S R. Brooks, of Missouri; James J. Noble, Albert Murray, Wm. J Smith, of Maryland; A. H. Able, J. H. Toombs, and H. Misener, of Pennsylvania.

CAPT. MAFFIT AND THE CRUSADER.

Capt MAFFIT is here, and has reported the facts of the late cruise of the steamer *Crusader* off the coast of Florida. He had no intention of visiting New-Orleans. Capt. MAFFIT has asked for a few days' leave of absence.

CAPT. MEIGS RECALLED.

Capt. M. C. MEIGS, has been recalled from his banishment in Florida to take charge of the Washington Water Works. He arrived in Philadelphia a day or two since, where he will remain with his relatives a short time, then return to Washington and resume his position in the Engineer Corps.

THE CONVENTIONS WITH COSTA RICA.

The President to-day signed the bill carrying into effect the recent conventions with Costa Rica and New-Granada. The Commission will probably be nominated this week.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb 20.

The mail contractors in the seceded States are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, to which the Post-office Department responds affirmatively, stating that drafts will be issued to them on the Postmasters, to be paid from the Postal revenue collected within those States.

The Postmaster-General has removed the route-agent between Grafton and Parkersburgh, Va., on the ground that he left his business without permission to engage in the secession movements in that State.

Several Postmasters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for a similar cause

The Peace Convention will, according to present indications, take a final vote on the pending proposition, on the 22d, WASHINGTON'S birthday.

For the first time a flag-staff has just been erected on the War Department building for the display of the National flag.

The House Select Committee of Five on the President's Message, transmitted Jan. 8, will, to-morrow, make report relative to the stationing of vessels, etc., saying that the defence of the Atlantic coast has been greatly neglected, and concluding with a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy, for, as they charge, accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers who were in arms against the Government when tendering the same.

It has been ascertained that a larger number of vessels are afloat now than for the last twenty years, and other vessels may be fitted out during three or four weeks. There is, however, a deficiency of lieutenants, midshipmen, masters and medical officers, as well as seamen. The law limiting the last named to 6,500 men.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE—LITTLE PROBABILITY OF AN AGREEMENT—EFFECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE—LAST OF DE GROOT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb 19, 1861.

The Peace Convention is no nearer an agreement than on the day of its first meeting; and the probability is that the deliberations of two weeks have only served to develop irreconcilable differences. I predicted in a letter to the TIMES, that the Convention would do nothing, or worse than nothing—that they would very probably agree to something like the Crittenden proposition, which can never be assented to by a Republican Congress, or that they would come to no agreement. If the Virginia Convention, instead of the Legislature, had had the appointment of the delegates to this Peace Convention, a better result might have been looked for. The State Convention represents the people on the question of the Union, but the Legislature only represents the Secession rump of the disorganized Democracy. That body has sent here three Secessionists at heart, however they may wish to disguise the fact, with the arch traitor JOHN TYLER at its head, who, in 1841-'2, cheated the old Whigs out of their splendid victory, and marched over with drums beating and flags flying, under the escort of a corporal's guard, headed by WISE, to the enemy's camp. It is announced this morning that the Convention will agree upon terms which will be satisfactory "even to the Virginia Commissioners." Nothing could be more fatal to the proposed objects of the Convention than such a result, if it were possible. But no intelligent man will, for a moment, believe that the Republicans in the Convention will ever assent to the slave-code theories of JOHN TYLER; and if any such agreement shall ever be made, it will be after half the Republicans shall have retired.

If the Southern Delegates to the Convention had the independence and the intelligent comprehension of Northern sentiment, to adopt the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, their labors would terminate in the happiest results; but this is scarcely to be hoped. Southern politicians of all parties are prone to form ideas of "compromise" on the basis of a surrender on the part of the North. It never enters their minds that a compromise implies mutual concessions. The Republicans have yet done nothing but elect a President, fairly and constitutionally; they have brought forward no measure of legislation in regard to Slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, or in the forts and arsenals; and yet they are called upon for a "compromise." They are called upon to disavow the principles on which they elected President LINCOLN, as a *sine qua non* of adherence to the Union. In ordinary circumstances, such a demand would be treated with contemptuous silence. The Democratic Party, four years ago, would have thus treated a similar demand on the part of the Republicans, and have added insult in place of retracting their principles. But by common consent it seems to be admitted that Southern complaints must be treated with more considerate delicacy. The South is the weaker party, and its "peculiar institution" renders Southern opinion peculiarly sensitive. Republicans are, therefore, not indisposed—even the least facile portion of them—to do whatever may be consistent with principle to reassure the South. But Southern politicians make a great mistake when they count upon a surrender of principle on the part of the Republican Party.

The effect of the passage through the House of the bill for the collection of the revenue in the disaffected districts has been to renew the panic feeling among the Southern friends of Union. They are again in violent trepidation from the apprehended effects of that measure upon the Southern mind. They ask concessions of political principles on the part of Northern members, and yet they are unwilling to pledge themselves to the simple enforcement of the laws. The very party which, during the Presidential contest, had no other platform than the pompous declaration in favor of "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws," is now shocked and horrified at the idea of seeing their own professions of principle carried out. Do not the supporters of BELL and EVERETT subject themselves to the suspicion, by their present course, of only intending the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law? Are we not warranted in concluding that they only proposed to enforce obnoxious laws in Free States, while laws repugnant to Southern sentiment were to remain dead letters?

The moral effect of the abandonment of seceding States, without so much as an effort to retain them in the Union, would be the entire destruction of the General Government, if not of all government. A Government which acknowledges its want of power to enforce the laws in one case, abdicates, and there is nothing left of it Anarchy must ensue, and anarchy will be followed by despotism, or by a reconstruction on a wholly different basis. The people of the whole country, North and South, must look this question in the face, and must determine whether they will abandon the Constitution bequeathed to them by their fathers, at the dictation of a defeated political faction, or at best of a section whose object is the revival of the African Slave-trade. If the Cotton States shall be permitted to withdraw from the Union, after seizing the forts and arsenals, and the public property, accompanied with insult and defiance to the national flag, the Constitution will cease to be worth the blank parchment on which it is written. Republicanism—not merely in the party sense—will become a by-word of contempt and ridicule, and the last great experiment of self-government will have been made in vain.

The Southern Unionists who insist that the seceding States must be protected in their disobedience to the Constitution and laws, and who loudly protest against the collection of the revenues, appear to forget the effect which the adoption of their imbecile policy would have upon themselves. Are they willing to have an interior line of Custom-houses established from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, along the boundary which will divide the two Republics, or would they be so complacent to the secession traitors as to permit them to import, free of duty into the Union, whatever they choose of home production and foreign manufacture? They must take one or the other horn of the dilemma. Either the Slave States, which adhere to the Union, must cordially coöperate in the collection of the revenue at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston, or they must submit to the inconvenience of having Custom-houses at the intersection of the boundary line between the two Republics, with every railroad, navigable river, and common road, from the eastern extremity of South Carolina to the western border of Texas. Whatever advantages now accrue to the States from the diversified modes of communication across this line must be given up, unless, indeed, the whole South secedes; and in that event the same difficulties and inconveniences will occur on the northern border of the South.

An old hobby of mine, the De Groot swindle, is at last disposed of. Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, yesterday, moved, on the part of the Committee on Claims, the repeal of the joint resolution, on the authority of which this attempt to rob the Treasury of $119,000 was based. It was a great favorite of the lobby in its day, but it now lies buried under the mountain-weight of infamy which is suggested by the name of FLOYD. I feel that I have rendered the State some service in exposing this infamous attempt at fraud, to which the chicane of the lobby had in some degree committed both Houses of Congress; but, after all, I must admit that if it is now consigned to a grave which can know no resurrection, the fact is mainly due to the interest which FLOYD took in its success. May it long remain a solemn warning to members of Congress against placing implicit confidence in the disinterestedness of lobby-men, high and low

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE UNION MEN.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Official vote of Washington County: Majority against a Convention, 974; average majority of the Union ticket, 1,400.

Prominent secessionists are gradually conceding that the State has gone against a Convention by a large majority.

FORT SMITH, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Four Counties in Western Arkansas, viz., Benton, Washington, Sebastian and Crawford, have elected Union Delegates to the State Convention, by over 4,000 majority. The majority against a Convention in the same Counties is also about 4,000.

EXCITEMENT AT NEBRASKA CITY.

OLD FORT KEARNEY SEIZED BY THE SECESSIONISTS AND RECAPTURED BY THE UNIONISTS.

NEBRASKA CITY, Tuesday, Feb 19.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of Secessionists, and this morning a Palmetto flag waves over the fortress, bearing the inscription "Southern Rights."

Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

LATER.—An attack was made on the Fort this morning at 10 o'clock, and, amid great excitement, the Palmetto flag was torn down, and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The telegraphic reports that at old Fort Kearney the Palmetto flag was raised, does not apply to the present new Fort Kearney, where Col. MILES commands, and, if I understand his views, and the temper of his troops, before the Stars and Stripes are ever hauled down, every man will die at the foot of the flag-staff.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day.

A large number of resolutions on Federal relations were offered.

Most of the resolutions expressed attachment to the Union; in favor of an equitable settlement of the existing difficulties; denounce coercion and declare the purpose of Virginia to resist it.

Some of the resolutions declare that the "Union of the South is the safety of the South, and that each State should speedily resume the powers it delegated to the Government when it was formed."

A resolution was tabled for raising a Committee to inquire whether any movement of arms or men had been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for an attack or coercion.

A resolution providing for the holding of a Convention of the Border States at Wytheville, on the last Thursday in March, was referred.

A resolution calling on the Commissioners of the Peace Conference for information whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia was likely to result from their deliberations, was referred.

Mr. CLEMENS made a speech denying the statement that he had franked incendiary matter to free negroes and others in Virginia. He pronounced the franks forgeries.

The Committee reported that all but sixteen counties in the State had been heard from, and that the majority for a reference of the action of the Convention to the people was 52 857.

Mr. CRITTENDEN will soon be invited to address the people here on national questions by a large number of prominent men.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

In the State Senate, to-day, Mr. DOUGLASS offered joint resolutions declaring that in view of the resolutions sent to Virginia from the North, that Virginia reiterates her declared purpose of resistance to coercion, and pledges herself to meet force by force in the effort to maintain the true principles of the Constitution and uphold the rights of the slaveholding States. Ordered to be printed.

The resolutions of the Michigan State Legislature were sent back without a word of comment.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

OUTRAGES BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

An extra overland coach arrived here this morning from Sherman, Texas. The conductor and passengers report the seizure at Fort Chadbourne, by Texans, of the coach, with its mail, now overdue here. The property of the Company within reach is also seized, and the agents and other employes are said to be imprisoned. It is also reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap have been captured.

UNION MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb 20.

A meeting of the Union Working-men was held in Faneuil Hall to-night, when the Hall was completely filled. Mr. JONATHAN PRESTON presided, and Messrs. DURANT, KELLY, BAIL and others addressed the meeting.

An address to the workingmen of the State was adopted, urging Union in the strongest terms. The address is a lengthy document, but it is liberal in its propositions.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The United States steam frigate *Mississippi* is now almost ready for sea at Boston. Her condition has been reported to the authorities, and orders for her immediate outfit are said to be in contemplation.

The ordnance authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard have not been often busier than they are now. Batteries for the *Perry*, *Savannah*, *Harriet Lane* and other vessels are being prepared, and will soon be finished. The armaments of the steam-frigates *Roanoke* and *Wabash* are to be increased by four guns each, and the batteries of the *Mohawk* and *Crusader* will be put in a most efficient state. The stock of shot and shell on hand is large enough to supply any contingencies. Capt. GANSEVOORT has got the entire department in the most perfect order.

Orders for the departure of a considerable portion of United States troops from Governor's Island are daily expected. At present over three hundred men are on the ready list, and ambulance materials for a force of that number is susceptible of almost immediate use. It is said that three officers were detailed to go with the soldiers, whose destination has not transpired.

Another detachment of recruits has arrived on the Island and one of United States dragoons left for Carlisle, where they are to be drilled and fitted out for regimental duty.

A steamer took ordnance stores to Fort Monroe from Governor's Island yesterday.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

MR. LINCOLN IN NEW-YORK.

His Reception and Speech at the City Hall.

Entente Cordiale Between the Mayor and the President.

Six Thousand Citizens Welcomed Individually and Six Thousand More Collectively.

How Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Spent the Day and Evening.

Yesterday morning Mr. LINCOLN breakfasted, by invitation of Messrs H. GRINNELL, Esq, together with a number of representatives of the mercantile wealth of the Metropolis. The party included Messrs. ASPINWALL, MINTURN, Capt. MARSHALL, W. M. EVARTS, Mr. WEBB, Ex-Gov. FISH, Mr. TILESTON, and other gentlemen of equal note.

A VETERAN CONGRATULATOR.

After returning to his hotel, Mr. LINCOLN was called upon by a veteran voter of 94 years of age, who has voted at every Presidential Election, and cast his last ballot for "Honest ABE." The interview was pleasing to both parties.

GOING TO THE CITY HALL.

The morning, up to 11 o'clock, was agreeably occupied in receiving the various distinguished gentlemen who called, and at the hour named the Common Council Committee, headed by Alderman CORNELL, made their appearance to escort the President to the Municipal head-quarters. Two carriages were provided for the Presidential party, who were forthwith hurried through the gaping crowd, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, to the entrance to the City Hall, whence through the excellence of the Police arrangements of Mr. KENNEDY, an unobstructed passage was afforded to the Governor's Room. The scene on the line of march was but a repetition of that which has characterized Mr. LINCOLN'S every appearance since the commencement of his present journey—only intensified up to the New-York standard.

Meanwhile Mayor WOOD, the Common Council and members of the Press, had been admitted to the Governor's Room, and were eagerly awaiting the arrival which was at length announced by the shouts of the crowd on the stairs, reverberating through the building like a miniature thunder storm.

Escorted by Alderman CORNELL, Mr. LINCOLN entered, hat in hand, and advanced to where Mayor WOOD was posted, behind WASHINGTON'S writing desk, and immediately in front of Gov. SEWARD'S portrait. The bustle of the Aldermanic and Councilmanic rush for good places having in a measure subsided, Mayor WOOD, in a voice that seemed for moment slightly tremulous, spoke as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH TO MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. LINCOLN: As Mayor of New-York, it becomes my duty to extend to you an official welcome in behalf of the Corporation. In doing so, permit me to say, that this City has never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers, or resting under graver responsibilities, than those which circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered Government to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism, and an elevated comprehension of the whole country and its varied interests, opinions and prejudices, to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious, consolidated and prosperous condition.

If I refer to this topic, Sir, it is because New-York is deeply interested. The present political divisions have sorely afflicted her people. All her material interests are paralyzed. Her commercial greatness is endangered. She is the child of the American Union. She has grown up under its maternal care, and been fostered by its paternal bounty, and we fear that if the Union dies, the present supremacy of New-York may perish with it. To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the Confederacy, we look for a restorat on of fraternal relations between the States—only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means—aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY TO MAYOR WOOD.

Mr. LINCOLN, who, during the Mayor's speech, had preserved his characteristically thoughtful look, with that sort of dreamy expression of the eye, as if his thoughts were busily engaged, stepped back a few paces, drew up his tall form to its fullest height, brightened his face with a pleasant smile, and spoke as follows:

Mr MAYOR: It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I make my acknowledgements for the reception that has been given me in the great commercial City of New-York. I cannot but remember that it is done by the people, who do not, by a large majority, agree with me in political sentiment. It is the more grateful to me, because in this I see that for the great principles of our Government the people are pretty nearly or quite unanimous. In regard to the difficulties that confront us at this time, and of which you have seen fit to speak so becomingly, and so justly, as I suppose, I can only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor. In my devotion to the Union, I hope I am behind no man in the nation. As to my wisdom in conducting affairs so as to tend to the preservation of the Union, I fear too great confidence may have been placed in me. I am sure I bring a heart devoted to the work. There is nothing that could ever bring me to consent—willingly to consent—to the destruction of this Union, (in which not only the great City of New-York, but the whole country has acquired its greatness,) unless it would be that thing for which the Union itself was made. I understand that the ship is made for the carrying and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the ship is safe with the cargo it shall not be abandoned. This Union shall never be abandoned unless the possibility of its existence shall cease to exist, without the necessity of throwing passengers and cargo overboard So long, then, as it is possible that the prosperity and liberties of this people can be preserved within this Union, it shall be my purpose at all times to preserve it. And now, Mr. Mayor, renewing my thanks for this cordial reception, allow me to come to a close. [Applause.]

THE PEOPLE INTRODUCED.

Mayor WOOD then stepped forward and shook hands with Mr. LINCOLN. The gentlemen of the Common Council, Comptroller HAWES and other distinguished personages, were introduced by Mayor WOOD, and then Mr. LINCOLN was requested to take up his position for the reception of the unterrified. He was first placed where the crowd passed him from right to left, but he did not seem to like that position, and said, pointing to the statue of WASHINGTON, "Let me stand with my back to the old General there," which, with sundry jocular remarks, was acceded to, and the desired position assumed. A line of Police was then formed from one door to the other, so that the crowd could pass by Mr. LINCOLN and into the street rapidly.

AN AVALANCHE.

At length the order was given to open the door, and with the aid of a platoon of police that difficult feat was accomplished. It was like turning on the Croton, or tapping a new barrel of ale, or opening a bottle of champagne. The crowd gushed in with an effervescence, and a pop somewhat ludicrous to behold, though a very serious matter to undergo. They shouted and crowded and swelled. Now a dozen or so would shoot into the room as if discharged from a piece of ordnance; now they would drip through like lumps from a coagulated mass; now they poured in like an avalanche, to the great discomfiture of the abrased policemen, against whom all who entered were obliged to brush.

Merciless reporters stood by and watched the agon of the occasion, making outrageous puns, such as, "They are members of the *Press*" "*Jam satis*."

Mayor WOOD considerately informed Mr. LINCOLN that he could please himself about shaking hands, and also that the crowd could be stopped at any moment if desired, (as one would shut off the gas or the Croton) Mr. LINCOLN however, said he would stand it a little while, and the tide continued to pour in.

It was amusing to see the bewildered look of the injected visitors suddenly emerging as from the compressions of a pop gun to the comfortable quarters between lines of police. Some looked wildly about, wondering where was the President; some stopped to pin up sundered garments smooth their wrinkled attire, recover the equilibrium of their collars or stretch cramped limbs, or cry "Whew!" and feel cool. All were huddled along as rapidly as possible, despite efforts to sidle off among the privileged permanent tenants of the room.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAID, AND WHAT MR. LINCOLN REPLIED.

Nearly every man had a word for Mr. LINCOLN'S ear. "God bless you," "Stand firm," "Glad to see you," &c. were the favorite greetings, but there was an occasional greeting, "How d'ye do, Uncle Abraham," said a frisky youth; "I am glad to see a President who has some reverence for the laws of God," said a gentleman in a white cravat; "It's a hard day's work you have, Mr. LINCOLN," said another. One stout old lady, who had braved the thickest of the crowd and lost her husband in the *melée*, but found him again,, took an especial long look, and informed Mr. LINCOLN that her husband was a member of the Legislature.

Ex-Mayor HARPER was introduced by Mr. KENNEDY, and told Mr. LINCOLN that the nation needed his best efforts.

For nearly an hour the crowd poured in at the rate of over three thousand per hour, and still there was no abatement, and at the suggestion of Mayor WOOD and intimate friends, Mr. LINCOLN stopped shaking hands, saying to such as offered, "They won't let me shake hands any more." He still, however, made exceptions in favor of the ladies and the venerable gentlemen.

Thirty of the Veterans of 1812, headed by Col. RAYMOND, came in in a body, and after shaking hands, presented a series of complimentary resolutions, which Mr. LINCOLN put in his left coat-tail pocket. Shortly afterwards another of the Veterans came along, and said, "We are the old boys, and you must not forget us when you get into your station."

Commodore BREESE, Capt. FOOTE and Capt. GANSEVOORT received special welcome, the President conversing with them several minutes, and making an appointment to see them again.

To one visitor who announced himself from Canada, Mr. LINCOLN said, "I suppose I must shake hands with the representatives of foreign nations."

A gentleman from Illinois insisted upon shaking hands, but Mayor WOOD said, we have forbidden the President to shake hands."

A TALL CUSTOMER

Much merriment was occasioned among all in the room as a remarkably tall man stalked up to pay his respects to the President evidently thinking that he could tower up to the six feet four of the rail-splitter, Mr. LINCOLN good-naturedly turned round to try his stature, back to back and brought down the house when it was seen that he was at least two inches the taller. Mr. H. DEWEY, the tall gentleman referred to, who is, by the way, a Green Mountain Boy, laughingly said: "Well, I will give in." Mr. LINCOLN subsequently remarked, "I saw he was stretching himself to make the question, so I thought I would try it."

A LONG JOURNEY.

Among the crowd that passed in was one gentleman who did not attempt to shake hands, although he said, "I came forty miles to do it, but never mind." Mr. LINCOLN reached out after him and gave him a cordial grasp.

A NOVEL FLAG.

Among others who came was a well known gentleman who, as he advanced, with his cloak thrown over him, said, "The flag of the country is looking at you." [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN said, *sotto voce*, "I hope it will not lose any of its eyes."

TALLER THAN THE TALLEST—GOOD FOR JERSEY.

Another general burst of merriment was occasioned as a huge man was seen making his way toward Mr. LINCOLN, and the latter was obliged to say he would give in this time, for his rival measured six feet six inches, and weighed nearly 250 pounds. He proved to be Capt. ACKER, of New-Jersey, who, for the nonce, divided the honors with the President Mayor WOOD remarked that there was a good deal in stretching.

MORE OF WHAT THE PEOPLE SAID.

One visitor looking at Mr. LINCOLN, said, "No compromise," but met with no response.

"I hope you will take care of us. I have prayed for you," said another.

"But," said Mr. LINCOLN, "you must take care of me."

"I am a Black Republican lawyer," said another, "and this is my son." Both father and son stood gaping with vacant stare at the President, until made to move on by the Police

"Is the country safe?" asked another.

"I hope so: but you people must know it, however," said Mr. LINCOLN. And to another he said, "deal honestly."

"May you so satisfy the people that you will receive the unanimous vote of the electoral college," said another.

"But they won't let me shake hands," replied Mr. LINCOLN.

At 12¾ o'clock it was proposed to close the door, but the crowd was suffered to pour in until precisely 1, when the doors were closed, and no more admitted, although the crowd seemed as great as ever. Toward the last, however, quite a number of ladies, mostly elderly women, were admitted, and with them Mr. LINCOLN invariably shook hands.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE BALCONY.

In obedience to the general request, Mr. LINCOLN finally showed himself on the balcony. Mr. LINCOLN spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I do not appear for the purpose of making a speech. I design to make no speech. I appear simply to see you and allow you to see me. [Applause.] I have to say to you what I have said to audiences frequently on the road from my home to this place, that in the sight I have, I suppose the best of the bargain. I assume that you are all for the Constitution and the Union—["Hip, hip, hurrah!"]—and the perp—["Three cheers for LINCOLN!"]—the perpetual liberties of this people I bid you farewell. [Applause, during which Mr. LINCOLN retired.]

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The excellence of the police arrangements, which were under the special care of Superintendent KENNEDY, was beautifully demonstrated, when, at the close of Mr. LINCOLN'S speech, it was announced that he was about to leave. The police, who had apparently been gathered in a knot in the crowd like other spectators, suddenly faced outwards, and rapidly cleared a space leading from the City Hall to the carriage-way, and also for the carriages to drive up and pass. Mr. LINCOLN and suite were accompanied to the carriage door by Mayor WOOD and a number of members of the Common Council and despite the vast crowd, the distinguished guests were not in the slightest incommoded. Mr. KENNEDY noticed that the carriages about to drive into the inclosure were followed by a crowd of boys, who were on the point of thus securing excellent places, and gave the word to Deputy CARPENTER to "shut off the boys," which was neatly done, to the great chagrin of the urchins.

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

As Mr. LINCOLN was about to step into the carriage door he shook Mayor WOOD warmly by the hand, and leaning forward, audibly thanked the Mayor for the kind reception and pleasant attentions extended on behalf of the City. One of the City Fathers who was near at hand, says "Mr. LINCOLN told Mayor WOOD that, without intending any disparagement of others, he considered his (Mr. WOOD'S) speech the most appropriate and statesmanlike yet made on a like occasion, and that he (Mr. LINCOLN) indorsed every word of it."

This is regarded in Aldermanic circles as one of the most significant of Mr. LINCOLN'S utterances, and a decided point in favor of the Mayor. The Mayor's speech, it will be remembered, suggests that the restoration of fraternal relations between the States can only be accomplished by *peaceful and conciliatory means*, and as Mr. LINCOLN indorsed the speech both in his public reply and his alleged communication to Mr. WOOD at parting, it is argued that he is committed against a coercion policy, and they give to Mayor WOOD the credit of thus drawing out the policy of the incoming Administration. The Indianapolis speech of Mr. LINCOLN,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

VIEWS OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE KELLOGG AND MEDILL FIGHT AT THE NATIONAL—STATEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES—THE INAUGURATION BALL—ARRANGEMENTS FOR IT, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The "mill" between Judge KELLOGG, of Illinois, and Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the editors and proprietors of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, which took place at the National Hotel last evening, is the general topic of conversation to-day in all circles. The facts of the case are these, as set forth in the statements of both parties: Mr. KELLOGG and MEDILL have heretofore been fast friends, and both staunch Republicans, but when KELLOGG made his recent compromise speech, MEDILL and many of his Republican friends regarded it as an abandonment of the Chicago Platform and Party principles. The *Press and Tribune* has all along been the most uncompromising paper in the West, and MEDILL has been at Washington writing the letters for it.

MEDILL wrote a letter to his paper, attacking KELLOGG's speech and position in a very sharp and stinging article, some of the expressions of which were, perhaps, unnecessary for the purpose and uncalled for. KELLOGG says, that he became very indignant at this, and incensed at the persistent manner in which MEDILL and his paper had pursued him, and determined to make MEDILL retract or apologise for it. They met in the hall of the National, and KELLOGG says that he approached MEDILL and asked him for a private interview. This MEDILL declined, paying but little attention to what KELLOGG said. He then repeated the request, and said, you must retract, Sir, your infamous attack upon me in the *Press and Tribune*. MEDILL told him to say what he had to say there, and declined to go up stairs privately with him. He then, as he says, upon the impulse of the moment, struck MEDILL in the right eye, knocking him down, and was striking him in the face when the crowd rushed in and separated them. KELLOGG said, gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for pulling me off, for I should probably have killed that man if you had let me alone. He has persistently attacked me in his paper in the most infamous manner and I had no redress whatever. He declined to retract his libel and I have whipped him. What else could a man do under such circumstances? He then went to his room, and MEDILL was led away and taken to his room. His face was badly bruised, one eye closed, and his lip and forehead badly cut. He will soon recover, however.

MEDILL says that he never had any idea of injuring or misrepresenting KELLOGG. That he wrote freely and without stint or apology what he thought to be true, and what he regarded as the general sentiment of the people of Illinois. He says he was standing by the news stand in the hall of the National, with a paper in one hand, which he was reading, and his mail in the other. He was standing on one foot in a position to be very easily thrown over. KELLOGG approached without being observed by him and said, in a somewhat excited and violent manner, "MEDILL, I want to see you alone." MEDILL said, "What for?" "I want a private conversation with you about your infamous attack upon me in the *Tribune*," said KELLOGG. MEDILL said, "Say what you want to here; no one is listening." KELLOGG said, "Sir, you must retract that infamous libel or apologize for it." MEDILL declined to go up stairs, and the next he knew of KELLOGG's intention he received a blow upon the face, striking his right eye, which knocked him down. He had no warning and no means of defence at hand, and KELLOGG immediately commenced striking him in the face and stamping at him with his feet. MEDILL seized him by the legs and thus avoided the kicks. Then the crowd pulled KELLOGG off, who immediately left and went up stairs. MEDILL says he was so badly stunned and injured that he could not follow him. He says he is glad he had no arms nor knife about him, as he should probably have killed KELLOGG on the spot.

These are the exact statements of both parties to the most disgraceful scene which has been enacted in Washington during this session. Both parties have their friends and apologists, but I think very few, if any, excuse Mr. KELLOGG's resort to blows as a means of redress, even if the injury to him had been greater than it was. Mr. KELLOGG is a man of quick, fiery temperament, and was greatly exasperated at the article published by MEDILL. The general impression seems to be that MEDILL acted conscientiously in writing what he did; that KELLOGG's provocation, both on account of the letter and editorials published by the same paper, was a strong one, but that nothing can excuse the act. The affair is much regretted on all sides, but as both are "spunky," it may not be ended yet. MEDILL will make no physical or legal demonstration against KELLOGG, but will probably pursue him in his paper to the end. This, of course, KELLOGG will resent again. MEDILL is rather a small, weak man, and KELLOGG very powerful. They are no match physically. Mutual friends will endeavor to adjust the affair.

Arrangements have been completed with Mr. ANGUS, of Washington, to erect the building for the Inauguration Ball, and superintend all the necessary preliminary arrangements. The work has been commenced. The building is to be 250 feet in length and 60 feet in width. There is to be a dining hall of the same length and 25 feet in width attached, with entrances from dressing-rooms, and main hall at the ends. The guests will pass in at one end and out at the other. Thus, all collision and confusion will be avoided. This work, as well as the other and more difficult part of the arrangements, is in the hands of persons fully competent. The ball bids fair now to prove a complete success.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

IMPORTANT PRACTICAL ADMISSION OF KENTUCKY SECESSIONISTS—KENTUCKY DEPENDENT UPON THE NORTH, AND DESTINED TO BE FREE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

Some of our Secessionists admit that we buy vastly more of the North than the North buys of us—that we are tributary to the North for the clothes we wear, for the tools of the mechanic, the implements of the farmer, even down to the handle of the axe and also for teachers for our children. They acknowledge the binding nature of this tie.

Yet they talk about Kentucky's reaping immense advantages from joining "The Southern Confederacy." They tell our merchants that the bulk of their trade is with the South, and that they must go for Disunion or break. They tell our manufacturers that manufacturing establishments will spring up along the entire Northern border of Kentucky, if she goes out; that Kentucky will be the Massachusetts of "the Confederate States of America," and Louisville their Lowell or Birmingham. Secession would secure and perpetuate Kentucky Slavery, and make Louisville the New-York City of the South! But our Unionists know better and talk better. They avow that their State and metropolis, out of the Union, would gain nothing and lose everything; that all their interests and pursuits would be prostrated, paralyzed and ruined. While cut off from the North and exposed to all the perils, risks and uncertainties attending their position and situation outside of the Union, this State and city could not procure nor raise nor use the material for any kind of trade or manufactures. All confidence would be lost—all sense of security gone—all business stopped, and everybody bankrupt.

Property of every kind, especially slave, would be insecure and valueless along a slave border, hostile, warlike, dark, and bloody. The exactions upon property, in the form of direct taxation alone, would be ruinous. Military rule and martial law, and forced loans and confiscations, would be the order of the day, but they could not save Slavery. The stupendous madness of Kentucky's secession would seal in blood the death-warrant of Kentucky Slavery. Mr. PRENTICE and many others predict that the whole State would, to all practical intents and purposes, be drained of its slaves the first year after separation from the Union, and that the northern border counties, which now contain one-fifth of all the slaves in the State, would be drained of them in less than three months.

Until free, however long or short the transition, Kentucky, out of the Union, would be so convulsed that nobody and nothing within her limits could prosper; and the capital, credit, population, and importance of Louisville would meanwhile suffer and decline immensely. Kentucky's transition from Slavery to Freedom, through secession, precipitation, convulsion and revolution, stampedes, and servile and civil wars, would of course be incalculably ruinous to all the existing interests of her citizens. When thus made free, she would, in fact and in effect, be altogether part and parcel of the North.

That Kentucky, with Maryland, Missouri and Virginia, will eventually be free—either through gradual and peaceful means or their opposite—and will use only free white labor as best adapted to their soil and climate, is not at all doubted by very numerous Kentuckians. HENRY CLAY always maintained this; and even the Secessionist, IVERSON, in the United States Senate, distinctly admitted it the 11th of last December. Mr. IVERSON then said: "The Border Slave States can get along without Slavery; their soil and climate are appropriate to white labor; they can live and flourish without African Slavery." PONTIAC.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS AND CONFEDERATION—VATICINATIONS OF KEITT—PASSAGE OF THE STAY LAW, &C., &C.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1861.

Although I have been accustomed to look upon myself as a quiet, home-abiding man, still, if I trust to the headings of my letters, I fear I shall stand convicted of having become a most unmitigated wanderer. Only a few weeks ago I broke my bread and indited my letters in the Confederacy of the United States—a Confederacy which my friends here tell me has since become extinct. A half moon later, I was in the Republic of Alabama; and to-night I find myself placed, without any of the pains or fatigue of travel, in the new "Confederate States of America." Although this, in general, may be looked upon as a very easy and satisfactory way of seeing the world, since it gives a man the privilege of using his own hair-brush, sitting by his own fire, together with a cheerful certainty of regular meals; still it has its disadvantages, for I find that this sort of traveling renders impossible the great solace of the itinerant brood—travelers' letters. Notwithstanding the very important events which have transpired in this city during the past week, still there has been very little to satisfy the curiosity or occupy the attention of the numerous strangers who have come hither to be present at the meeting of the Congress. Newspaper reporters, excluded from the floor, have been compelled to occupy themselves in admiring the depth and consistency of the prairie-mud, under which our streets are concealed, or in gazing at the river, which, raised nearly twenty feet by the recent rains, now spreads over the broad flats opposite the city. The meetings of the Congress have been held within closed doors, and nearly all the proceedings have been preserved sedulously secret. On Friday night, a person on Market-street, by glancing up, would have seen a few lights in the right wing of the Capitol; had he the curiosity to inquire, he would have learned that in this room they were settling the Constitution of the "Confederate States of America." This morning the doors were open for a few moments, and the crowd rushed in to witness the voting for the President. Some efforts to adorn the Hall have been made since it was occupied by the State Convention, but no change was more marked than that which was suggested by the comparison of this body with the State Convention, of which I had occasion to speak in my last. With HOWELL COBB as their Chairman, they form a grave and dignified body, and if it *is* all child's play they certainly are not aware of it. The vote for President and Vice-President was taken by States, and the opening and announcement of the votes one by one, excited breathless interest in the galleries. The choice of DAVIS and STEPHENS is received with universal favor, and will do much to make the movement popular in disaffected sections. Behind the chair of the President were the flags presented by the ladies of South Carolina, as designs for the National standard. The design was a cross containing six stars, one on a blue and another on a red field. The peculiar and unexpected appropriateness of this design for the National flag was explained in the evening by Mr. KEITT, in a balcony speech, where, in a spirit of prophetic inspiration he showed that the new Confederacy was soon to move Southward in the path of conquest, "pausing only when the Southern cross should flash down straight upon it." In the evening the Vice-President elect, ALEX. STEPHENS, was serenaded, and responded in a brief speech. Speeches were also made by TOOMBS, of Georgia; PERKINS, of Louisiana; KEITT and CHESNUT, of South Carolina; BARRY, of Mississippi; all expressing the hearty enthusiasm with which their States enter the "only free Republic on earth." CHESNUT regretted that, on this auspicious day there should be any place in the Confederacy where the flag of a Foreign Nation still floated, but he confessed, though without humiliation, that the stars and stripes—the stars belonging to the North and the stripes to the South—still floated in his own native State, in the harbor of Charleston. The Constitution which has been adopted provisionally, is doubtless already in your hands, and needs no comment. You have noticed the invitation it holds out to the Border States, by its position in reference to the Slave-trade, as well as the covert threat in the provision which renders it possible for Congress to pass laws forbidding Border Slave-trade. You will notice, also, that this city is fixed upon by the Congress as the present Capital of the Confederacy. A meeting was held by the citizens this evening, for the purpose of providing suitable accommodations for the President and his officers; after a short discussion it was adjourned to meet on Monday. The great difficulty in making suitable arrangements of this kind, is the purely provisional character of all the present regulations. The Provisional Government is to continue for one year, when the permanent organization will be fixed by a Congress appointed by the people.

Nothing is said of the Peace Convention now holding its session at Washington. Its action is looked upon as having no practical interest to States which are prepared to reject any concessions whatever. As I have repeatedly said, overtures of reconciliation will have no influence in staying the action of the Convention, but they do and *will* have great weight with the people. This State has placed at the disposal of the Congress $500,000 for warlike defences. As might be expected, some careful ones begin to inquire after the proposed scale of taxation, and grumble that several hundred men have been detained at Pensacola with no other apparent object than to increase the expenses of the State.

Great dissatisfaction is felt by many at the final passage of the "Stay law," and so great was the feeling of some of the members of the House that it brought on one of those little scenes with which our National Congress, during the past few years, has made us so familiar. A member declares if this law is to be looked upon as a law of secession, much as he has favored that movement, he must now deem it unfortunate; he is hissed, rejoins by throwing an inkstand, friends interfere, and apologies are made. *Sic itur ad astru.*

BRECKINRIDGE.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Along with this letter I forward you a copy of the Charleston *Daily Courier* of Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, in which two extracts of the NEW-YORK TIMES appear; the former containing a statement of "two carpenters from New-Jersey murdered in Charleston," for which there is not the slightest foundation; the latter relating to a tale about "destitute families from Charleston," which I believe to be equally untrue; if "troubles have driven away" any individuals from Charleston, these troubles must be sought for in individual and not in local causes, having any connection with existing political difficulties. No instance has ever occurred in this my native State, in which persons have been "driven away" for simply entertaining sentiments and opinions different from those which, in the present crisis, are here held to be correct. Fearing that the two articles above referred to have inadvertently found a place in your paper, I would request you, as a lover of truth, to contradict in your journal, these misstatements, which are calculated only to widen still more the chasm which now separates the Southern United States from the Northern States.

Peace and plenty and unanimity of sentiment now reign from mountain to sea-shore in South Carolina. My time and opportunities have been, since my return to my native State on the 15th December, religiously employed to learn the feelings and sentiments of our slave population on the plantations and in this city, and the result of my numerous observations warrants me in the assertion that our slaves cannot even be instigated to insurrection, and that, should these ever take up arms, it will be in defence of the family altar, which in our Southern section belongs equally to the Caucasian master and the negro-famulus, and is sacred to the latter under the genial influence of our "institution," which is slavery only "*in nomine*" and not "*in re*." Our serfs will arm themselves only against those blind reformers, whose ignorance of Nature's laws and of the true and normal relation between Caucasian and negro on the American Continent, can only result in the disappearance and ultimate extinction of the black race before the pale face—a fate similar to that of the red man.

The cause in which our Southern Union is now engaged is one of truth, justice and humanity towards the Caucasian race, but mainly towards the millions of the African tribe, now living in America. The doctrine of the "ultimate extinction of Slavery by limiting it to its present precincts," would seal the doom of the negro for the American continent. If this doctrine were carried out, in less than a century, not a black face would be seen either North or South; or if seen, it would be but that of the dèmihuman being in the interior of Africa. Convinced that such is the sacred cause of humanity towards the negro race, as well as our own, we are now prepared to meet and repel with firmness any inroads which ignorance of our "institution" and negro-fanaticism may bring upon our own happy and prosperous home.

With the request that you will give due notice in your paper to these remarks, I remain

Truly and respectfully yours, *****

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Ex-Gov. WISE is determined to distinguish himself in the Virginia Convention. On the 16th he had quite a spirited altercation with Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, a conservative delegate. In reply to some conciliatory remarks made by the latter, the doughty Governor declared that he would have his own way first or last. "so help me God," and that way he defined to be to fight the real Disunionists, whom he did not think were the statesmen in the South who had been driven to do what some called wrong. The Republicans and Abolitionists are the real Disunionists, and they, exclaimed the Governor, are marching on the Capital. He implored Virginians not to wrangle among themselves, if they did cheap lands would lie open in the State for the Goths and Vandals of New-England to rush down and occupy. He had been accustomed to hear the sunrise gun at Fortress Monroe, when peace dwelt upon their shores and smiled within their homes. Now at every hour of the day he heard the booming thunder of practicing artillery—practicing artillery for excellence to drink their blood. Before long, said he, they might expect to have a Black Republican garrison at Gosport to rob their hen-roosts and steal their peculiar institutions. In reaching this climax the Governor had so wrought himself up that his gestures assumed rather a personal direction, in the opinion of Mr. MOORE, so that gentleman requested him not to be quite so fierce, as he did not admire that style of gesture. This had the effect of modifying Gov. WISE'S enthusiasm, and he proceeded to explain his position with less emphasis. Mr. MOORE followed in a few conciliatory remarks, and, if the reports be not impartial, rather got the better of his fiery antagonist.

TROUBLE BREWING.

A few days since the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* spoke of the result in Virginia as a glorious victory for Union men, and in its issue of Feb. 16, it plainly says that for this and other expressions threats have openly been made to destroy the character and business of the paper. These things have not been mentioned before, but now the *Chronicle* says it feels it has been forbearing long enough. Unrestrained popular passion, personal ambition, and party excesses have produced disunion, as it believes. And, unless these be checked, its fears are that they will finally result in civil war, loss of liberty, and the establishment of a military despotism. Against a state of affairs leading to these results the *Chronicle* utters a voice of warning. It reiterates the opinions expressed in the article which has created so much feeling; is glad that the Bell and Douglas men triumphed in Virginia, since it knows that there are no submissionists among them, calls the attention of those who threaten it to the fact that the new Government of the Southern Confederacy has not been sinned against, inasmuch as the State Convention of Georgia has not yet recognized it, and promises to declare its opinions and utter its warnings just as freely in the future as it has in the past.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Observer* has letters from Fort Pickens to Feb. 11. Five United States vessels were off the harbor, the *Macedonian*, *Brooklyn*, *Sabine*, *Wyandotte* and *St. Louis*. None but the *Wyandotte* entered the harbor, and through her communication, was kept up between the fleet and Fort Pickens, On the night of the 6th, it is said, it was confidently anticipated that there would be a collision between the Federal and State forces, and a letter to the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* details a series of manœuvres, which happily proved unsuccessful, to get the *Wyandotte* ashore by means of displaying decoy lights. No attempt to land troops was made, and the night passed quietly. The captain of the *Brooklyn* is represented as having been greatly incensed by the orders which he had received not to land his men at Fort Pickens, as his stores were not sufficient to last them for any length of time. The Captain of the *Sabine* is said to have declared that "he would not raise a flag of truce to enter an American port—he'd be d—d first."

The Alabama troops, which have been stationed at Fort Pickens, numbering 375 men, are to be relieved, and part of them to supply their places had already arrived. An impression prevailed among them that Fort Pickens had been reinforced, as cannon are mounted much more rapidly than they were before the fleet arrived.

Major CHASE had resigned command, and Major LOMAX was likely to be appointed to his place.

The statement recently put forth in a City paper to the effect that Major CHASE had grown rich by building forts, Lieut. MAFFIT says, does gross injustice to that officer, as whatever may be his opinions and course regarding secession, the Lieutenant, from a long and intimate acquaintance, regards him as an honorable gentleman, and is sure that he never made money out of Government contracts. Capt. MAFFIT is the more anxious to make this correction for the reason that the statement was apparently made upon his authority.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

The *Whig Press*, of Middletown, Orange County, publishes an interesting letter written by an officer in Major ANDERSON'S command to a relative in that county. It is dated at Fort Sumter on Feb. 7, and says that the soldiers are standing at their guns, port fires lighted, daily expecting an attack. From the batteries at Cummings Point six mortars bear directly upon Fort Sumter, and these are behind fortifications which will stand severe fire before they can be made untenable. It probably will be Major ANDERSON'S policy in case of an attack first to batter down Fort Moultrie and all the houses on Sullivan's Island, and then to take the other batteries *seriatim*. The officer seems to have no fear of the floating batteries which are said to be in course of construction. They will be under Sumter's guns for the distance of a mile at least, before they can be made available, and if they get under the walls "infernal machines" will be hurled into them. The writer also details certain other defensive preparations, and says that they have abandoned all hope of receiving aid from the Government, but gives his word that a manly and vigorous defence will be made.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has seen a letter from a well-informed party—one, in fact, who is to participate in the attack on Fort Sumter—stating that an assault will be made before March 4.

POLITICAL TAX-GATHERERS.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the letter written by Gen. DIX, last October, in reply to a request from the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee for permission to assess the clerks in the Post-office in this City for election expenses. The General condemns the practice in question as degrading, says that he cannot allow the office to be so dishonored, and positively declines to allow any forced contribution to be levied on the clerks, whose salaries are barely adequate to the support of their families.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* states that the following officers have been appointed for the army to be organized for the Republic of Georgia, consisting of two regiments of infantry: Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen David E Twiggs to command the brigade. Col. W. J Hardee, late of the U S. Army, Colonel of the First Regiment; and Col. W. H T. Walker, late of the U S. Army, Colonel of the Second Regiment. Charles J. Williams, Esq., Lieut Colonel of the First Regiment; and E. W. Chastain, of Gilmer, Lieut Colonel of the Second Regiment. Capts. McLaws, W. M. Gardner and Alfred Cumming, late of the U. S. Army, as Majors of the regiments. Capt John Jones, the present State Treasurer, Quartermaster and Commissary-General, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

RECOMMISSIONED.

Gen. WEIGHTMAN a short time since refused to give Capt. SHAFFER a commission in the United States Army because he said he would not take up arms against the State of Maryland should such an act become necessary. The Washington *Confederation* states that in consequence of the representations of Messrs. GEO W. RIGGS, JAS. M CARLISLE and ROBERT OULD, Mr. BUCHANAN has had another commission made out, and that the probabilities are Capt. SHAFFER will receive his appointment.

DISAFFECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of Feb. 8, does not hesitate to condemn the action of the State Convention, as wholly unconstitutional. In conclusion, it says:

"In the very nature of things the Cotton Confederacy, if formed, must contain within itself the elements of its early disintegration, for either the efforts now being made by the Border Slave States to extort just concessions from the North will be successful, and thus reunite all difficulties and disagreements, or they will fail, and those great States will at once apply for connection with us, when, the numerical force and real power being with them, the Government they and we will jointly form must, in the very exigencies of the case, be fashioned as they may determine, and not as South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi may desire or dictate. In view of these alternatives, we deem present irregularities in the creation of Conventions, and electing delegates to them, as of minor consequence; for the readers of this journal are too intelligent not to understand what is passing around them, and see that before many days either the old Union will be again made as good as new, or a Southern Republic will be formed, having some pretensions to real strength, physical and financial, power, congruity and unity."

AN UNCOMPROMISING CONGRESSMAN.

Some of the constituents of Hon. H. G. BLAKE, of Ohio, having instructed him to vote for the Crittenden Compromise, that gentleman writes to the Wooster *Republican* questioning the right of Democrats to dictate to him, and declaring that under present circumstances he intends "to vote against all compromises whatever with traitors." Nor will he ever give his sanction to any amendment to the Constitution which looks like protecting Slavery in the Territories. His constituents may understand this explicitly, he says, and if they want to give his seat to some one else it is at their disposal.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes a long and very interesting letter from a resident of Atlanta, Ga. It places the responsibility of the secession movement on Southern politicians; states that the wealthier merchants there are going to protest; that negroes which were worth $1,500 a year ago, now sell for $800; that hands which could not be hired for $150, are now easily had for $75; and that there is not corn enough in Georgia or Alabama to last a month, while the poor have not money to purchase it with. The writer of the letter protests against Northern men offering any compromise, as concession will only tend to produce anarchy, while it will increase the contempt with which they are regarded in that section. He says:

"It is time the Northern people threw aside all party feeling in dealing with the South, and on the question of the preservation of the Union, they should let the Sand-hillers of South Carolina, the Georgia Crackers and the Alabama Hoosiers know they are in earnest, and not to be bullied out of their position by threats of blood, civil war, starvation, &c., with which their representatives in Congress are so fond of interlarding their speeches. A firm and dignified course will do more to insure their respect, and bring peace and harmony to our distracted country, than all the concessions they can make."

MR. CRITTENDEN'S OPINION.

A gentleman in Trenton, (N. J.,) who addressed Mr. CRITTENDEN a letter of inquiry, has received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Feb 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 1st inst. has been received. An amendment made to my resolutions on the motion of my colleague renders it unequivocal that future acquired territory is embraced. I simply inform you of the fact, without intending to say whether it should be regarded as essential or indispensable to a compromise. That remains to be discussed, and I should consider it in a compromising spirit. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Apparently Mississippi does not despair of a reconstruction of the Republic. The appended resolution offered in the State Convention on Feb. 9, was tabled by a vote of 45 to 20:

Resolved, By the people of the State of Mississippi in Convention assembled. That the reconstruction of the Union of the United States of America is impracticable and unadvisable, and that hereafter Mississippi ought to confederate only with States having similar domestic institutions to her own.

MINOR ITEMS.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, dated Jan. 12, states that a report was current in the former city that soon after Lieut. HALL (Maj. ANDERSON'S messenger to Washington) returned to Fort Sumter, Maj. ANDERSON sent a communication to Gov. PICKENS, stating that he expected reinforcements in a few days, and notifying the Governor at the same time that if the vessel bringing them was fired upon, he would return the fire on the forts.

Capt. DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM left Charleston for Montgomery, (Ala.,) on Feb 15, whither he had been summoned to consult with the officers of the C. S. A., regarding the organization of a navy.

The Nashville *Banner* calls attention to the telegraphic dispatch chronicling the arrival of President DAVIS at Stevenson Station, and the immense enthusiasm which was displayed by the people. It says there are only four houses at the station, and if they should all be set on fire at once they would not make a respectable illumination.

The Charleston *Mercury* insists on the necessity of the Gulf States altering the Constitution now to suit their own interests. Nothing, it says, can be expected from the Border States when they come into the Union, and it is hardly worth while to try to conciliate them.

At a Union meeting in Elkton, Maryland, on Feb. 14, resolutions were passed declaring that the laws must be enforced at all hazards, and in favor of maintaining "the Union naked."

The Minute Men of Memphis have petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen to erect a battery near the city for its protection.

In Northern Alabama important results are likely to follow the overwhelming Union victory in Tennessee. The discontent which the precipitate action of the disunion leaders created has been revived and augmented, and it is more than probable that there will be a formidable movement for secession from secession.

There is an actual scarcity of provisions in Smith County, Miss. A resident of that section, Maj. HAWKINS, was recently deputed to visit Illinois, to purchase corn. On his arrival at Springfield the people convened spontaneously, passed resolutions denouncing secession, and pledging themselves to give the destitute all the corn they needed.

A card is published in the New-Orleans papers, detailing the circumstances of the landing of Rev. W. DOYLE from the steamer *Gen. Hodges*, at Lafayette, La., because he said that he had assisted slaves to reach Canada. The Captain of the boat states that he put Mr. DOYLE on shore because he believed his life to be in danger.

On Feb. 12, the flag of Louisiana was publicly inaugurated. The State Convention adjourned in honor of the occasion, and its members witnessed the ceremonies.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter which Hon. J. E. BOULIGNY has received from an influential citizan of New-Orleans, most heartily approving his course in refusing to resign his seat except at the bidding of his immediate constituents. The popular vote of Louisiana, the writer states, was against secession by a majority of 320, and if the election was to be held again the Disunionists would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, it is stated, will refuse to resign his seat in the House.

AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Mercantile Intelligence—Facilities for Internal Communication.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Nov. 29, 1860.

The month now closing has been rather a busy one. There have arrived 76 vessels from all ports, and there has departed, 53. The wool crop has brought money here a little out of their line, and of course many must leave, as usual, from this port without freight.

The best cargoes of the season are lumber. The prices began at $48 per 1,000 feet, and closed for the month at $58 on board, and even one cargo was sold, to arrive, at $60 per 1,000. The reason of such demand is the increase of building in city and country, and the fact that sheep farmers have begun to make sheep pens of a moveable kind of fence, so that lumber for such use must take the place of poles and brushwood. The arrivals of lumber for November have been 1,000,000 feet, from the United States.

Flour is low. The supply is good, and the amount of native wheat raised begins sensibly to affect the market for flour. One of the finest mills in this city, furnished with machinery from the United States, has now been standing for a year. An idea may be formed of the quantity of wheat raised in the camp when it is remembered that there have been sold here more than one hundred reaping-machines and several hundred fanning mills. The fine returns for flour in this market are no longer a certainty. The last sales were at $6 75 on board.

Rice is scarce, and sugars are in good demand.

As to our own exports, there have gone forward, per *Nellie Hunt*, to Boston, 3,903 dry ox hides, and to New-York 856 salted, the whole of that article destined for the States. The month has sent forward of dry—25,000 to Antwerp, 21,000 to Havre, 36,000 to Genoa, and 14,000 to Spain. Of salted there were 2,000 to Antwerp, and 4,000 to Havre. The price has a little advanced, and closed at 53 rials silver per pesado of 35 pounds. There have changed hands for the United States, 13,000.

Of wool about 2,000 tons are in market, and as much more has been sold to arrive. Only 235 bales have been shipped in this month to the United States, and to England 200 bales; to Antwerp 600 bales, and to Havre 142 bales. Notwithstanding this showing, the chief purchases have been for the United States for the season thus far. The prices now are for superior mestizo and merino 105 to 114 pesos per arrobe of 25 lbs. (Pesos are 335 for the gold doubloon of $16.) The three next grades below range at about 95, 85 and 75 pesos the arrobe.

From this it will be evident that the best wools of the country will go into the United States free of duty. This will secure a fine year for all the wool operators from the United States.

In my last I stated that an editorial article in the *Commercial Times*, of this city, had set forth that wool passed free of duty into the United States, because of an accommodating kind of certificate regularly issued here to exporters by the United States Consul. It appears that the article was the result of some commercial and national jealousies, and that the Consul's course is that which is not simply approved, but which is actually prescribed by the Treasury Department at Washington.

The facilities for communication are constantly improving in these waters. A little steamer is in process of construction for the navigation of the river Bermego. It is superintended by a man who has met with so many shipwrecks on that river that with the aid of steam he anticipates complete success. A steamer of 800 tons, of first-class accommodations, will shortly arrive from New-York to ply between this city and Montevideo. She will cost $100,000.

PERSONAL.

—List of Americans registered at Messrs. L'Horbette, Kane & Co., in Paris, for the week ending Feb. 1:

NEW-YORK.
Mr. T. A. C Corcoran,
Mr. W. C. Wooster.
Mr. W. H. Bodenhamer,
Mr Wm. G. Mead,
Mr. A. S. Waite and lady,
Mr. S. T. Hyde and lady,
Miss Jane Roberts,
Miss Emily Mulligan.

TROY.
Mr. T. A. Moore,
Mr. W. Harveiette.

NEWBURGH.
Mr. C. Alger.

PHILADELPHIA.
Dr. H. H. Lamboon,
Mr. Francis Washburn.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mr. D. G. Brinson.

ALBION, N. Y.
Rev. L. Ward Smith.

LONDON.
Mr. H. Starr.

BOSTON.
Mr. W. L. Farnsworth.

PROVIDENCE.
Mr. Henry Shaw.

ALABAMA.
Dr. C. B. Hilliard,
Mr. Francis King,
Mr. Wm. S. Brantly.

ST. LOUIS.
Mr. Dexter F. Wales.

—A clerical villain has been unmasked in Springfield, Mass Rev. G. T. Adams, who has been filling the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah there for some four months past, was a few days ago recognized by some former acquaintance as a play-actor, Mormon preacher, and a dissolute fellow generally in disguise. He called a meeting to vindicate himself from the charges, but only got deeper in the mire; for so far from acquitting him, a nearly unanimous vote declared him guilty on all the indictments preferred against him.

—A member of the Illinois Legislature had the satisfaction of creating a decided sensation a few days since. Having expressed himself with much emphasis on a question before the house, he attempted to resume his seat, but forgetting that he had moved it back, was astonished at finding himself on the floor. Above the shout of laughter which ensued, his voice was heard asserting that he still "had the floor."

—Wm. R. Bagnall, of Chelsea, Mass., who has hitherto ventured to write "Rev." before his name, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,500, for the commission of an offence which will be likely to prevent the resumption of the clerical robes until a jury has passed upon the question of his guilt.

—Mr. P. Dexter Tiffany, an old citizen of St Louis, committed suicide at the Planter's Hotel in that city, a few days since. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was thought to have accumulated property to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. Temporary insanity is supposed to have impelled him to commit suicide.

—The wife of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, is a native of Virginia. Her maiden name was Lucy Holcombe, and she was born in Lynchburgh. The family subsequently removed to La Grange, Tenn., and afterwards to Marshall, Texas, at which place she was married to Gov. Pickens just before his departure to St. Petersburg.

—Hon. C. C. Clay, United States Senator from Alabama, has been sick for some time at the house of a relative in Richmond. He is now better, and hopes to be able to leave for home in a few days.

—Rev. R. N. De Votie, a Baptist clergyman, of Selma, Alabama, was drowned on the night of Feb. 12, while returning from Camp Morgan, where he had been temporarily officiating as clergyman.

—Edwin Hart, Editor of the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel*, and a gentleman by the name of Coleman, fought a duel on Feb. 8. Both the parties were fatally wounded.

—Good authority has it that Clark Mills, the Sculptor, has not only married the widow of the late Mr. Howell, of Baltimore, but with her a fortune of $200,000.

—Major Deas, U. S. A., one of Gen Wool's Aids, has tendered his resignation. His secession proclivities prevent his retaining his office any longer.

—The decision in the Almaden Mining case is said to increase the worldly estate of Hon. Robert J. Walker by at least $4,000,000.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Shipman—Feb. 20.

UNDERVALUATION—DUTY ON WOOL—PURCHASE PRICE.

The United States vs. 150 *bales of Unwashed Wool.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground that they were fraudulently undervalued on entry at the Custom-house here, with intent to evade the payment of duties. The wool was imported from Cape Town, in March, 1860, by the firm of Siffken & Ironsides. It was invoiced by them at 10 per cent. sterling, per Dutch pound, making about 20 cents per pound English. On appraisal here the appraisers raised the price of one bale to 18 per cent. sterling, and the rest to various amounts, down to 11 pence, raising the whole invoice from £2,374 11s.10d. to £3,052 12s.5d., and therefore this action was brought. Evidence was given on both sides as to the market value of wool at Cape Town, which was entirely contradictory, but the claimants proved that they bought the wool at the price at which they invoiced it. It appearing on the trial that one bale of the wool was washed, while it was all invoiced as unwashed, the District-Attorney sought to make this a distinct ground of forfeiture; but the Court declined to allow it, as no such ground of forfeiture had been set up in the information.

Judge SHIPMAN charged, among other things, that if the Jury were satisfied that the claimants had purchased the wool and invoiced it at the purchase price, they must find for the claimants, though that price were below the market value.

The Jury found a verdict for the claimants and against the Government.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckey, and Mr. Craig.

Motion for an Injunction to Restrain the Croton Board from Cutting off Supplies of Water.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Proprietors of the Smithsonian House vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting off the supply of Croton water from the plaintiffs' hotel, corner of Broadway and Houston-street.

It appears that the Board charged the plaintiffs for water at certain specified rates, which made the aggregate amount of their bill higher than if they had charged the plaintiffs the regular hotel rates. To this the plaintiffs demurred, claiming that the house was a hotel, and should not be charged more than the hotel rates.

The defendants then threatened to cut off the water, and the plaintiffs brought this suit.

The defendants contend that they have charged no more than by law they are entitled to charge. Decision reserved.

Chas. H. Smith for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

The Case of Lindenmuller on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gustav Lindenmüller vs. *The People*—This action, which was some time since tried in the Oyer and Terminer, and which resulted in the conviction of Lindenmüller for a violation of the Sunday laws, now comes before this Court on a writ of error. It is contended by the plaintiff's counsel that the act of April 17, 1860, is unconstitutional and void, it being a violation of section 6, article 1, of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It is contended that the effect of this law is to deprive the citizen of his property without such process, and that the question is one of legislative authority. This case was fully reported at the time of the trial. It is the leading case upon which the constitutionality of the Sunday act of 1860 is to be tested.

District-Attorney Waterbury for the people; J. T. Brady and H. L. Clinton for plaintiff.

Theatrical Laws—A "Leading Young Man."

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brady, Daly and Hilton.

George C. Jordan, plaintiff, vs. *Laura Keene, defendant.*—Two actions, which were brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, in the Marine Court of this

certificates therefor were stolen from his office; that as soon as he missed them he went directly to the office of the Company where he found that his certificate had been surrendered and a new certificate issued to Irving N. Simmons, which certificate had also been surrendered and another issued in lieu to the plaintiff. The Court found, on the trial of this cause, for the defendant. An appeal was therefore brought to this Court, and now comes on to be heard. This Court decides, that as there was sufficient evidence to warrant the Court below in believing that such certificates were stolen, the judgment will not be disturbed—as even a *bona fide* holder of stolen property can have no title to it as against the rightful owner.

Ex Judge Pierrepont, for plaintiff; Fullerton and Buning, for defendant.

The Old "Art Union" Closed by Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Robert Smith et al.*—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. The Court now granted the injunction, with $10 costs to the defendants.

The Case of Dr. Ellis—No Relief.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People vs. *Thomas T. Ellis.*—This appeal was stated in the TIMES of Thursday last. The Court has now affirmed the decision of the Court below, and refused the relief prayed for by the prisoner.

The American Hard-Rubber Company in Close Quarters.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gorham D. Abbott vs. *The American Hard-Rubber Company, William Judson et al.*—This was an appeal on the part of the defendants from an order made by Judge SUTHERLAND, granting an injunction and appointing a receiver in the above entitled action, concerning certain property and patent rights, sold by the Rubber Company to Popenhusen and Konig, two of her defendants, in February, 1860, for the sum of $120,000. The plaintiff, a stockholder, claims that this sale was void as against him to the amount of $60,000; that by the laws of Connecticut, under which the defendants were organized, such sale was invalid, unless with his assent, and that such sale was made with intent of destroying the value of his stock. The defendants, however, claim that the business was unprofitable; that the Company had always been on the verge of insolvency, and that the sale was made to liquidate pressing debts, and was so done as well for the benefit of stockholders, and that the sale was made with the assent of all the stockholders except the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

D. E Wheeler and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis and Samuel A. Foote for defendants.

Affairs of a Chicago Mercantile House.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

John D. Phulips & Co. vs. *Russel Benedict & Ethel J. Farnam.*—This was an appeal by the defendants from the order of Judge INGRAHAM, denying the application of the defendant Benedict for a discharge of the order of arrest under which he was held to bail in $6,000. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendants' firm, in the year 1857, owed to creditors in New-York, for goods purchased for their Chicago store, $200,000; that subsequently an extension, then a compromise for 50 cents on the dollar, and then another extension, had been granted to the defendants and that the defendants had, in September, 1859, after buying what goods they could in August, 1859, on representations of their perfect ability to pay, made a pretended sale of all their stock of goods, and then subsequently set up that they were unable to pay 37½ cents on the dollar of the compromise, and had never as yet paid anything to their New-York creditors, among whom were the plaintiffs to the amount of $15,000.

On the part of the defendants, all the charges of false representations in the purchase of goods, and all the charges of fraudulent disposition of their property were denied, and a large number of depositions were read on each side.

Decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, Wm. E. Curtis; for defendants, D. D. Lord.

Motion to Abate a Nuisance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Conrad Schleig vs. *John Harrington and Ellen Keek.*—An application was this morning made for a perpetual injunction against the defendants to restrain them from using the premises known as No. 39 First-street, in this City, as a slaughter-house. Several witnesses have been examined who testify that quantities of offal were cast into the alley-way and yard of the said slaughter-house, in a very offensive state, and that the place was kept in an offensive condition; that some two hundred sheep have been slaughtered there daily, including Sundays, and at all seasons of the year. The case is still on.

Browne and Morton for plaintiff; R. Emmet for defendants.

Disagreement of a Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Anthony Pollock vs. *W. C. Watson, et al.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were therefore discharged.

Court of General Sessions.

A FORGER SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Wilson, convicted on the previous day of forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to State Prison for four years and two months.

A SCOUNDREL SPORTS WITH PUBLIC SYMPATHY AND GENEROSITY.

Francis Brown, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was next put to the bar, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The circumstances of the case were these: The prisoner had drawn up a paper setting forth that a gentleman who had been a professor of chemistry in Berlin had been unfortunate, and finally came to St. Louis, leaving a disconsolate and limpy published widow to mourn his loss and to appeal for aid to a charitable public. To this paper the prisoner had appended the signature of Dr. H E. Saltzwedel, of Williamsburgh, as a voucher for the truth of the statements made, and also as a subscriber to the amount of $2. Upon this paper something like $50 had been obtained. On investigation the whole representation proved to be false, and the prisoner was disposed of as stated above.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE BEGUN.

The District Attorney then moved on the third trial of James Shepherd, indicted for arson. On account of the notoriety into which the case had been brought by the two former trials, it was feared that an impartial jury could not be obtained from the list already drawn, and a new panel of one hundred and fifty jurors had been summoned. The box was filled, however, with very little difficulty, and the trial proceeded. Mr. Sedgwick, the former District Attorney, having been retained by the people for conducting the prosecution. He opened in a brief address to the jury, stating the outlines of the case, and the nature of the crime charged.

Wilhimina Kremer testified, as she had done on the former trials when her name was Decker, that at the time of the fire, June 9, 1857, she lived three or four doors from the prisoner; she was awakened by her mother in the night and saw the fire at that time on the roof; she went and rapped on Mr. Bogart's door, and waked him up; she then went to the fire with Mrs. Bogart; the place was all on fire then.

John May testified as formerly, that he lived on the opposite side of the street from the prisoner's house; he was awakened by the fire at 1 o'clock in the night; the house was on fire at first on the roof, in the rear of the house; witness saw the prisoner in front of the house crying "My wife, my wife; my frau, my frau, the Dutch have burnt my frau." Prisoner had on only his shirt and drawers. The witness testified that he knew the prisoner's wife; "she was a strong, big woman;" after the fire, he examined the ruins, and in the southeast corner found the remains of a person whom he couldn't distinguish.

The time for adjournment of the Court having arrived, the conclusion of the trial was postponed to this morning at 11 o'clock. There is also for to day the following case upon the

CALENDAR.

For Larceny—James Casey and Elizabeth Cowing.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Lillimer vs. *Ketcltas et al.*—Since the proceedings against tenants, &c., have been instituted by the landlord, a stay of such proceedings cannot be granted. The plaintiff must take his remedy by *certiorari*. Motion denied.

The People ex rel. James Smith vs. *Alice Allen.*—Writ discharged and the prisoner remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 20.

$1,400	U. S. 6s, '68	95	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '65	87	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74	Cou 86	
5,000	Treas. 12⅞c. Nts.	102⅜	
1,000	do.	102⅜	
3,100	Tre. 10⅜c. Nts.	101	
2 000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	109	
2 000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	
3,000	N. C St 6s	78½	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
10,000	do	64¾	
2,000	Va. State 6s	75	
2,000	Br'klyn C. W. L.	100½	
1,000	do	100¾	
1,000	N.Y.C Bonds '76	100	
2,000	E. R. 3d m. bds. '83	89	
6,000	Hud. R. S F. bs.	100	
2,000	H. & St. J. 8. bs.	46	
5,000	do	45	
4,000	H.Riv.3d M.Bds.	86	
3,000	L.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	38	
1,000	Chi &N. W.1st M.	39	
4,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	74½	
34	Merchants' Bank	96	
70	Canton Co.	14½	
26	Penn Coal Co.	76	
20	do.	76½	
40	Pacific M. S. Co.	86	
5	do.	83¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	830 77	
210	do	opg 77¾	
250	do	77⅞	
800	do	77⅞	
50	Erie Railroad	s15 31⅜	
210	Hudson Riv. R.	44	
50	do	b30 44½	
50	do	do s10 44⅜	
25	do	44⅜	
10	Chic., Bur & Qn. R.	71½	
150	do	72	
50	do	b60 72⅜	
50	Harlem Railroad	15¾	
200	do	15½	
100	Reading Railroad	c 42¾	
50	do	s30 42	
100	do	42½	
100	Mich Central R.	c 56	
200	do	56	
110	M. So. & N. I. G.	s. 31¾	
100	do	b30 3 3¾	
50	do	c 31¾	
100	Ill. Central R. S.	79	
500	do	b60 79½	
225	do	79⅜	
250	do	79¾	
100	do	79¾	
35	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	94¾	
100	Gal. & Chicago R.	c 71⅞	
300	Clev. & Toledo R.	32⅜	
400	do	32⅝	
200	do	b30 32¾	
253	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	57¼	
3 5	do	57⅜	
350	do	57½	
200	do	s10 57⅝	
100	do	b30 57⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68	99	
2,000	Treas. 12⅞c. Nts.	102⅜	
2,000	Miss uri St. 6s	65	
5 000	do	65⅜	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74⅜	
2,000	N.Y. Cen. Bs. '76	100⅜	
13,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs	43	
2 000	Hud. R. R. 2d Mtg	100¼	
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	87	
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	84⅜	
150	N. Y Cen. R.	77⅜	
50	do	s5 77⅜	
270	do	77⅜	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 72	
50	do	71⅞	
6	Hud. River R.	44⅜	
50	do	44⅜	
50	do	44⅛	
13	Harlem R.	15¾	
100	Chic & R. I & R.	57⅜	
25	Reading Railroad	42⅛	
200	do	42¼	
200	do	b60 42¾	
150	Mich Cen R	56¾	
200	do	56⅝	
50	do	s10 56⅜	
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79¼	
20	do	79⅜	
200	do	b60 79⅝	

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifests an improved confidence to-day, and apparently from political causes; but whether on private assurances from Washington, differing from the general tenor of the newspaper speculations of the day, or on the presence, in New-York, of the President elect, we are unable to say. It is quite evident, however, that since Mr. LINCOLN's arrival here, his more conservative friends down town are in better spirits than when he made his first public demonstrations on his tour, at Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, &c. The Government Stocks were also firmer to-day, and the Treasury paper further improved to 9½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, with a strong demand for the 12 ℔ cent Bills at 2½ ℔ cent. premium. The five ℔ cent. Funded Stock sold at 86@87 ℔ cent.; and the six ℔ cents at 95@98 ℔ cent.; these rates including the interest accumulated since the 1st of January. The sales are not important in amount, but the rates made are such as to rather increase the expectation that the New Loan on Saturday will be taken to the full amount of the $8,000,000, and possibly at a more favorable average rate for the Government than was generally talked of last week. The leading parties, who are making up round bids for $2,500,000 to $5,000,000 each, are of course quite shy of talking about rates, and no present opinion can be formed of the probable result. The relief felt is rather in the assurance that the Money will be had, than from the terms of the Loan, which, in the unsettled condition of political affairs, must necessarily appear low for a 6 ℔ cent. Stock, in contrast with most of the Funded negotiations of the Government in years past, and under more favorable auspices. The State Securities also recovered the decline of yesterday and the day before, and Missouris sold as high as 65⅞ ℔ cent., and Tennessees 74½ ℔ cent. The Railway mortgages, with the exception of the Hannibal and St. Joseph 7 ℔ cents., are generally firm, with but few parcels offering. The decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph is attributed to the bad show of business made in the recent report of the Company, growing out of the famine and other drawbacks on the trade to and from Kansas, and possibly from the suspicion, (which, as far as we can gather is not warranted,) that the April coupon will not be paid. The sales at the Board appear to be pressed with much eagerness, from 52 down to 43 ℔ cent, a supply of cash Bonds having come out from some unexpected quarter. While the cheap figure to which they have been thus reduced on the market may be a strong temptation to buy, it would, perhaps, be as well to hear from the Boston management, or their friends here, whether anything has gone wrong with the finances of the road or the employment of the Bonds.

The Railway Share list this morning, before the regular meeting of the Exchange, looked weak again, but on the first call of the list at the Board a good demand was manifested at an improvement of ⅛@1 ℔ cent., and but few sellers at yesterday's prices. Central sold early in the morning at 77 ℔ cent., it then advanced to 77⅛@½, and after the early Board brought 77⅜ cash on the Street. Erie, Reading, Hudson, Harlem and the Western roads, were all firmer than the average sales of yesterday, and at the afternoon Board the general demand was strong at the advancing prices. Later in the afternoon, the market for Railway speculations continued firm, but without much business being effected, after the printed list. The following are some of the latest figures:

Central	77⅛	Michigan Central	58¼
Erie	32	Mich. Guaranteed	32
Illinois Central	79¾	Rock Island	57½
Toledo	32⅞	Reading	44
Galena	72	Harlem Preferred	39

There was nothing done in Banker's Exchange after the closing of the Boston mail, late yesterday afternoon. The rate on London closed firm at 105½ ℔ cent. The market for Money is easier to-day. Treasury Bills and Government Stock has been loaned as low as 5 ℔ cent. per annum; and on prime 60-day mercantile bills, 6 ℔ cent. is accepted both at Bank—by some of the large institutions at least—and by private lenders. Longer date first class paper, above all suspicion as to credit, is negotiated at from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, delivered $117,000 in Gold this morning.

We regret to hear that Mr. W. T. HOOKER has felt compelled to resign the Presidency of the Continental Bank, because of unexpected embarrassment in some of his private mercantile affairs He is succeeded by Mr. U. A. MURDOCK, late of P. CHOTEAU, SANDFORD & Co.

Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 18:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$713,084	$1,239,942	$2,278,902
Previously reported	5 775,400	8,773,244	16,196,967
Since Jan. 1	$6 491,484	$10,023,186	$18,375,869

The amount of coal transported by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the last week, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,940.17	20,424 04
Shipped South	10 050.05	75,400 19
Total	12,991.02	95,825.03

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,522.12	16,227.15
Shipped South	12 531.16	78 586.11
Total	15,054 08	94,864.06

The following is the list of State Stocks last reported as in the Banking Department of Illinois:

STOCKS BELOW PAR.

Stocks.	Par value.
Missouri 6s	$3,026 000
Tennessee 6s	3,321,000
Virginia 6s	1.284 000
Louisiana 6s	507,500
North Carolina 6s	888,000
South Carolina 6s	100,000
Georgia 6s	335 000
Kentucky 6s	66,500—$9,527,500

PAR STOCK.

Ohio 6s	$284 855
Iowa 6s	91 000
Michigan 6s	442,000
Michigan 7s	50,000
Minnesota 8s	140,000
New-York 6s	282,000
United States 5s	19 900
United States 6s	827,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal	531,619
Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock	323 238
Illinois 6s	1,418 000
Specie	42,861—4.452 473
Total	$13 979,973

While the Free Bank Circulation is less than this sum, the total being $12,330,324, it is greater by about 9 ℔ cent. than the present market value of the Stocks. The depreciation is, of course, the work of the past three months of political distrust, and may as suddenly be recovered from, as less than half a million of the Stocks belong to the disaffected States of the South.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad for 1859 and 1860:

EARNINGS.

	1859.	1860.
Passenger Earnings	$574,375	$553,373
Freight	643,672	673,448
Mail and Express	58,701	63,522
Total Earnings	$1,276 754	$1,289,344
Expenses	662,894	665.3.3

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net.	Per Cent.
1856	$1.209,636	$563,633	$646 603	$15 25-100
1857	1,163 162	646.561	516.601	55 50-100
1858	1,260.499	579,235	621 264	48 25-100
1859	1 276 754	662,894	613,860	51 92-100
1860	1,289 344	665 313	624,031	51 60-100

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb. 19. Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 19. Boston	Par @1-10
Feb 19. Baltimore	⅜@ ⅝
Feb. 16. Detroit	1 @ 1½
Feb. 16. Chicago	6 @ 6½
Feb 16. Milwaukee	5½@ 6
Feb 16. Cincinnati	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 19. Washington, D. C	1¼@ 1½
Feb. 18. Waterford, Pa	2½@ 3
Feb. 18. Peterburgh, Va	5¼@ 5½
Feb. 16. Montgomery, Ala	3 @ 3½
Feb 16. Richmond	5½@ 6
Feb. 16. Charleston	2¾@ 3¼
Feb 14. Memphis	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 16. Louisville	⅞@ 1
Feb. 16. Savannah	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 16. St Louis	6 @ 6½
Feb. 15. Nashville	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 15. Muscatine, Iowa	8 @ 9
Feb. 16. Peoria, Ill	6 @ 7
Feb. 11 Galveston, Texas	½@ ¾
Feb. 9. Aberdeen, Miss	2½@ 4
Feb 16. Columbus, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 15. Griffin, Ga	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 18. Zanesville	1 @ 1½
Feb. 15. Graham, N. C	6 @ 6½
Feb 13. New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. 13. Mobile	Par.
Feb 17. Indianapolis	¾@ 1

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency to-day:

	Disc
New-York and East Jersey	3-10@—
New-England	2-10@—
Philadelphia	2-10@—
Baltimore	1½@—
Interior Pennsylvania and Maryland	2 @—
Virginia	5½@—
North Carolina	6½@—
S. C., Georgia, Tennessee and Mobile	5½@—
Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri	7 @—
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Canada	1 @—

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½. Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 50¼; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-16 ℔ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of all kinds of Produce, since our last, comprise 22 bbls. Ashes, 5,426 bbls. Flour, 1,193 bbls. Corn Meal, 1 540 bushels Wheat, 18,882 bushels Corn, 5,258 bushels Oats, 456 bushels Malt, 1,185 pkgs. Provisions, and 505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 407 bbls., including 273 bbls. Pots and 134 bbls Pearls.

COTTON—The market, though not very active, is quoted firm to-day The principal holders are not seemingly eager to sell, unless at full prices. The reported transactions add up 2,800 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Regarding the course of trade, Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. remark: "Prices have been irregular in most of our markets during the week. The *Africa's* advices received yesterday, however, caused more activity at the South, and full prices were paid at New-Orleans for the medium and upper grades. The uncertainty still felt as to the future course of events in this country tends to restrict business. There is a general desire at the South to complete all pending operations before the 4th March, and the clearances may therefore be large for the next ten days. Freights close dull at the Gulf."

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, but very firm. Sales 150 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c @13¾c.; and 40 bags Jamaica at 12¼c., the latter cash, ℔ lb.

FISH—The demand is mainly for No. 1 Mackerel, at $14 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Other kinds are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been less active, to-day. Shippers, discouraged by the scarcity of vessels and the high rates claimed for freight-room, are reluctant to buy freely at prevailing prices. They would pay $5 30@$5 32½ for extra State, in straight lots, but holders refuse to sell under $5 35 ℔ bbl., and it seems to be the market price, to-day, as most of the sales have been made thereat, closing, however, rather heavily. Superfine State is quite scarce; the small lots arriving command very full prices Round-hoop extra Ohio is in moderate request, but at somewhat easier rates, which holders are unwilling to accept. Low grades of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are in limited demand, and prices are tending downward. The medium and better qualities are steady but quiet, the inquiry from the trade being restricted. The current receipts are light,—much less that the daily sales, and hardly equal to even the exports. Sales have been reported to day of 10,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 70, chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 5 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active but steady. We have heard of sales of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 62½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, mainly for export, but the firmness of holders of desirable lots fences to check operations, which the scarcity of freights from likewise impedes. Millers are buying sparingly. Receipts are unimportant, and the available supply is diminishing rapidly. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 40@$1 50; red Western, part at $1 32@$1 33; amber Wisconsin at $1 26; fair ordinary to prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 25; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 21; red State at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has been somewhat unsettled. At the opening a moderate inquiry prevailed, and prices were sustained. Subsequently, the demand almost ceased, and with heavier arrivals, some holders pressed their supplies on the market. At the close, the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers. Sales have been made since our last, of 48,600 bushels at 68c.@68¾c for old mixed Western, in store; 69c.@70c. for do. do., delivered; 63½c.@65c. for new mixed Western, at Railroad depot, and delivered; and 72c.@78c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at from 65c. @66c. ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet at former rates. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 36c @37c; Western, at 35½c.@36½c.; and State, at 36½c.@37½c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 400 bales at from 85c @95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in request at 24c.@32c, ℔ lb. Other kinds are neglected

HIDES—Are in very limited demand at drooping prices.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request at prices ranging from $20 50@22 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet.

LEAD—Has been neglected; prices have been altogether nominal.

LEATHER—Quotations are essentially unchanged, but the current movements in all kinds are quite limited.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

OILS—Trade has been very dull here to-day, at uncharged figures. In New-Bedford the week's sales did not exceed 460 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, on private terms; 18,000 lbs. Ochotsk, and 6,000 lbs. Northwest Coast Whalebone were also sold there on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, '61	2,749	3,165	7,200
Same time last year	1,390	723	1,500

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull and heavy, including Mess at $17@$17 25, and Prime at $13 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Nothing new in Bacon. The sales of Lard have been 280 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive. Sales 150 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 10c.@14c. for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 8½c. @11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1 050 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c @5¾c., with 530 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c. @5¾c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 450 bbls., chiefly at 17¾c. ℔ gallon. Receipts have been less extensive.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were limited to-day, yet rates were quoted steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11¾d.@12¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Bacon, 43s. 6d. ℔ ton; Tobacco, 8s. 6d. ℔ pkg.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1861.

The supply of live animals is good, showing an increase in receipts over the previous week. The demand, however, during the Lent season is lessened, and some kinds of stock sell lower. Beeves are rather in excess of the wants of buyers, especially the heavy, fat cattle, of which there are an unusually large number. Some of these were withdrawn from the market for want of purchasers. The cleaning out of neighboring distilleries, in accordance with a City ordinance, threw a large number of light, thin cattle on the market, whole droves of which were sold at $25 ℔ head. The market was considered slow, but prices are a shade better than one week ago, and most of the stock was sold. Milch cows are in light demand, with no prospect of improvement. The swill stables are selling off cows as well as steers, hence there is less demand from that source. Veal Calves are in fair demand, and all sent in find a ready market, at 5c.@6¾c.; a very few at 7c. Sheep are sufficiently plenty, and prices remain as last week, say 4¾c.@5½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Hogs are coming in faster than they can be disposed of, even at a decline of ¼c. They are now very low for the season, selling at 5¼c.@5¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, for corn-fed; and 4¾c.@5c. for still hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,811	98	460	8,128	7,616
Previous week	3,665	83	361	8,437	5,392
Same week last year	4,447	159	430	6,393	3,993

Weekly average of beeves for 1860.....4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.....3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 20,113. Total number received the previous week, 17,938, being an increase of 2,175, mostly hogs.

Of the 3,811 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,054 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty fourth-street; 579 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 69 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 32 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 31 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards on Rodinson street.

The 3,100 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 539 Hudson River Railroad, 1,857; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 139; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 198; and 211 on foot.

Of the 3,100 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 552 head came from New-York, 947 from Illinois, 238 from Kentucky, 495 from Ohio, 360 from Indiana, 13 from Michigan, 338 from Iowa, 70 from Virginia, and 41 from Pennsylvania.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Drovers were not particularly jolly over their luck this week. They effect to be able to stand a light bleeding, but object to submitting to the operation so often, and to the extent some of them have had to of late. We saw very fine steers on sale, for which the best offer was $5 ℔ pair less than they cost in the country. The receipts at ALLERTON'S (3,100) were not considered large, but during the present season of stagnation in business, and the period of Lent, the demand is so diminished that the above number could scarcely be sold,—some were withdrawn, and a few left over. Business was quite dull on Tuesday, and prices scarcely equal to those of one week ago. Nor was the trade much better to-day, although rather higher rates were obtained. There was a surplus of heavy fat cattle, some of which were offered at 10c. without buyers; and a splendid pair of premium Durham steers, that would dress 3,200 lbs., were taken out of market, no offer of more than 10c. being made for them.

One of the meanest-looking lot of horned animals that were ever sent to this market came over from Brooklyn distilleries. The drove comprised 197 head, which large number was probably hurried here in order to allow their owners to escape the penalty which will hereafter be meted to extensive keepers of this kind of stock A few found buyers at 5c. ℔ lb. The lot averaged about $25 ℔ head. The general quality of the stock, however, was superior to that of several weeks past, and on that account we have advanced the average price in our quotations below.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	10c. @10¼c.	10c. @12c.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Medium to good	7c. @ 8½c.	7c. @ 8c.
Poor quality	6½c.@ 7c.	6½c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	5c. @ 6c.	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8½c.	7c. @ 8¼c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7¾c. —

At present there is no crossing the river at Albany, the ice being so broken as to allow neither driving upon the ice or crossing in a boat. The cattle are taken to Troy and passed over on the bridge.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. C. EASTMAN sold for TURLEY & Co., 107 pretty good strong Illinois beeves, of 7¾ cwt., at 8¼c.; run from 7½c.@9c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 110 Illinois steers, of fairish flesh, rated at 7 cwt., at 7c.

GILBERT & TAFFEY sold 54 head Ohio cattle, of 580 lbs., rather thin flesh, for A. PENOYER, at $12 each. Also, 69 head heavier Illinois cattle for CRAWFORD & UNDERHILL, at 7c @8c.; medium flesh.

L. BEERS sold 12 Connecticut cattle, of fair to good quality, at 8¾c.@9½c.

G. ATRAULT, for sundry owners, 41 light State cattle at 6c.@7c.—a hard-looking batch of little hoppers.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 65 Illinois cattle of medium quality, 7 cwt., at 7½c.@8¾c.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for his own account, 80 good Virginia steers, of 8 cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, 10 extra Ohio oxen, fed by THOS. LAMILE, Col. MADDEN and T. LYON, Muskingum Co. They weighed, alive, 1,965 lbs. each, and brought 9¾c.@10c., and were a prime lot.

HARING & MILLER sold 32 Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., for J. BOLLES, at c54 ℔ head; 13 uneven Illinois cattle, for J. A. BARRINGER, at 6¾c.@7½c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reception of Mr. LINCOLN at the City Hall, yesterday, was a most flattering testimonial of respect to the elect Chief of the Nation. Mayor WOOD, in a short speech, welcomed the President, and hoped he would prove equal to the crisis, and Mr. LINCOLN replied, modestly, wishing he could bring as good a head as heart to the work, and expressing his devotion to the Union. About six thousand citizens were admitted to the Governor's room, and either shook hands with or bowed to Mr. LINCOLN. The crowd seemed to be still almost as great as ever, so that after two hours the doors were closed, and Mr. LINCOLN made a brief address from the balcony. The Police arrangements were excellent. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN visited the opera, and subsequently Mrs. LINCOLN had a reception at the Astor House. The Presidential party will leave the City this morning.

Arkansas has followed the good example set her by Tennessee, and not only returned Union delegates to the proposed State Convention, but has voted *not to have any Convention!* Sufficient returns have been received to render this result certain, and the Secessionists are forced to admit that their defeat is most complete. This result is calculated to strengthen the cause of the Union even more than the recent action of Tennessee, as it indicates a determination to stand by it in a quarter where it was hardly looked for.

No final action has yet been reached in the Peace Conference, though efforts are being made to arrive at a vote at the earliest possible moment. The principal debate, yesterday, was upon a proposition to incorporate in the report of the Special Committee a provision providing for the calling of a National Convention. The result of a vote is considered extremely doubtful. It is understood that the Virginia delegation, should it be against the proposed plan of adjustment, will immediately move to adjourn *sine die*.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were again of an interesting and important character. In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to discontinue the mail service in those States where it is liable to be interfered with was debated. It was opposed by Southern members as a direct attempt to strike at the Seceding States, and as a declaration of insurrection on the part of those States. Various amendments were suggested, but none of them were acted upon. The tariff bill was then taken up, and the amendments made on Tuesday in Committee were read and adopted, including the one reducing the duty on sugar, and placing one on tea and coffee. The bill was finally passed, 25 to 14. In the House, consideration of Mr. STANTON'S Militia bill was resumed, and Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to it, which occupied the morning hour. He considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion, and characterized it as a declaration of war. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, then addressed the House at considerable length—the report of the Committee of Thirty-three being under consideration—urging a settlement of the national troubles by conciliation and compromise, and the House subsequently passed to a debate upon the Senate's amendments to the Navy bill—the one providing for the building of seven steam sloops-of-war occupying attention until the adjournment, and being finally agreed upon by a vote of 111 to 38. The debate was extremely interesting, several gentlemen from the Border Slave States taking occasion during its progress to define their positions in reference to the question of the right and propriety of secession. An evening session was held for general debate.

The Secessionists appear to be extending their field of operations into unexpected and dangerous localities, judging from a dispatch which reaches us from Nebraska City. The inhabitants of that place were, on Tuesday morning, surprised at the appearance of a Palmetto flag, with the motto "Southern Rights," waving over old Fort Kearney, which had been raised the night before by a party of Secessionists who had taken possession. The greatest excitement immediately ensued, which culminated in an attack upon, and the recapture of the fort, when the Palmetto flag was ignominiously torn down, and the stars and stripes were hoisted in its place. The experiment will probably not be tried again.

A report reaches us from Texas which indicates that the secession excitement there is being taken advantage of by desperadoes for purposes of outrage and plunder,—at least it is to be hoped that this is the truth of the matter. A telegram from Fort Smith states that the overland mail had been seized near Fort Chadbourne, and that all the property of the Company within reach had been taken possession of. A report was also current that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap had been captured, but this is not confirmed.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, a number of resolutions on Federal Relations were offered, most of them expressing attachment to the Union, and some in favor of secession. A resolution inquiring whether any movement of arms or men to any Virginia fort or arsenal, indicating preparations for coercion, had been made by the General Government, was tabled. A resolution in favor of a Convention of the Border States was referred; so was a resolution inquiring whether the Peace Conference is likely to effect anything. The majority for a reference of the action of the Convention to the people in all but sixteen counties of the State was reported as 52,857. Mr. CRITTENDEN is to be invited to address the people at Richmond.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, to the 4th inst., has reached us, and will be found to give a faithful *resumé* of all the events of interest which have recently occurred in that country, and which have been alluded to briefly by the telegraph. The Juarez Government seems to be quietly establishing itself at the Capitol in such a manner as to render its permanence certain, and the satisfaction of the people complete. President JUAREZ has formed a new and strong Cabinet, and the Foreign Minister, with Mr. WELLER, the American Representative, at their head, were hastening to recognize the new order of things.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. WARNER reported favorably the bill granting certain privileges to the South Side (L. I.) Railroad Company. Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill authorizing the Supervisors of this County to raise money by tax; it relates to the Street-cleaning contract. He reported also bills repealing the Fourteenth-street, Avenue D, Tenth and Seventh avenue Railroad grant, and the act of the Common Council confirming the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant. The Susquehanna Railroad bill was passed. Among the bills reported in the Assembly, was one in relation to the commerce of this port; an act to repeal the Sunday section of the Metropolitan Police law; an act amending the Revised Statutes relating to the collection of demands against ships and vessels; an act amending the law relative to sewerage and drainage, and an act relative to the New-York Chamberlain. Mr. DARCY gave notice of a bill for the speedy erection of a bridge across the river at Albany. A bill was introduced concerning the Quarantine of this port, and two others in favor of amending our charter. The Assembly resolved to adjourn today till Monday evening.

A destructive fire broke out yesterday morning, at a little after 7 o'clock, in the large marble warehouse Nos. 29 and 31 Park place. It was extinguished without much damage to the building, but the stock of CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, importers of fancy goods, occupying the four upper floors, was consumed. Their loss is about $70,000. That of Messrs. WATSON & Co., who occupied the first floor and basement, was not large. Both were fully insured.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivered a lecture on "Recent Events in Ireland" at Irving Hall last evening. It was listened to by a very large and plentifully applauding audience.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, a motion was yesterday made for an injunction to restrain the Croton Aqueduct Board from cutting off the supply of water to the Smithsonian House, for an alleged neglect to pay the rates. Decision reserved. At General Term of this Court the case of Lindenmuller, who was indicted for violating the Sunday laws, by giving theatrical performances on that day, was argued. Decision reserved. The General Term of the Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of the Special Sessions, which sentenced Dr. ELLIS to the States Prison for two and one-half years, for stealing a diamond ring from MARY ROBERTS. The case of JORDAN against LAURA KEENE, for salary, while engaged at her theatre as "leading young man," was argued at the General Term of the Common Pleas, when the judgment in favor of the plaintiff was affirmed, and the case allowed to go to the Court of Appeals. In the General Sessions, a passer of counterfeit notes was sent to Sing Sing for five years and two months; a false pretender was sent six months to the Penitentiary, and the third trial of JAMES SHEPHERD for arson was commenced and is still on.

The Stock Market recovered a firmer tone yesterday than on Tuesday, and prices were ab out 1 ₱ cent. higher on most of the speculative Railways. State and Federal Stocks were also firmer. The political confidence of the Street improved on the rumor that the President elect, now in the City, has made a favorable impression on the conservative branch of his party, down town.

Less activity was discernable in the market for Breadstuffs, yesterday, and at the close the tendency of prices was favorable to buyers. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at steady rates. Light sales of Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils, Provisions, Molasses, Seeds, Spices, and Whisky were reported. Sugars, Rice, Hay, Scotch Pig Iron, and Tallow were in request. The trade in other commodities was restricted.

At the Live Stock Markets, the supply of animals of all kinds designed for slaughter is fully up to the demand. The receipts at all the City yards, including Bergen, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,811 beef cattle; 98 milch cows; 460 veal calves; 8,128 sheep, and 7,616 live hogs,—total, 20,113. This number, though below the average, is quite enough for any week in Lent. At yesterday's general weekly market, the prices of beef differed little from those of the previous market, which were considered quite low. Several large, fine animals were not sold for want of purchasers. Some hundreds of poor distillery cattle were brought over from Brooklyn, as the new city ordinance forbids keeping large numbers together. Cows are very slow of sale. Veals and sheep are not in large supply, but the demand is not active. Live hogs are in excess, and sell at ¼c. decline.

A National Convention.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, has introduced into Congress a resolution for a National Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. This is intended to provide for the existing discontents. The present Constitution having failed to satisfy the people of all sections, and preserve the "more perfect Union" which it was intended to form, the people are summoned to make a new one which shall better fulfill those conditions.

In our judgment the remedy would only aggravate the disease. We doubt the ability of the present generation to frame a better Constitution in any respect than the one bequeathed to us by our fathers. It lacks that calm wisdom, that supreme patriotism, that profound self-sacrificing devotion to the general good which they had derived from the long War of Independence, and which governed and guided all their actions. And the sectional jealousies and distrusts exist now in tremendous force, which, if they had existed then, would have made the Union impossible.

The cause of our present discontent is *Slavery*. The South complains that it is not recognized and protected with sufficient explicitness, in the present Constitution. The North resists all attempts to make the recognition of it, by legislation or construction, more explicit,—and is even inclined to complain that it should have been recognized or tolerated at all. These two sections are to meet in a Convention of representative delegates, to *reform* the Constitution in this particular. As a matter of course, each section will send delegates who will represent its extreme claims. The South will send men who will be intense and vehement in their demands for Slavery,—the North will send men equally resolute against it. *Each section will send its extreme men.* And what chance there would be of an agreement between them, the history of our National Conventions, and of Congress, for the last twenty years, may enable us to judge. Hitherto, when the whole controversy has turned on constructions of the Constitution, or on points of legislation under it, this subject has aroused dissensions and fomented animosities which threaten the Union with disruption. We propose to remedy this by carrying the agitation *into the very heart of the Constitution itself.* Is it not evident that we should thus only intensify infinitely the sectional agitation from which all our present dangers have arisen?

In our judgment, Mr. SEWARD was wise in regarding a Convention to revise the Constitution as the very last resort,—to be thought of only when all measures of legislation should have failed,—and only to be proposed two or three years hence, when men's passions shall have subsided, and the public mind shall be sufficiently cool to canvass this whole subject with something of the calm and rational sobriety which marked the conduct of those who formed our present Constitution. We might gain something in time by fixing the attention of the country on a National Convention, as the means of remedying our present evils. Some months would, of necessity, elapse before the requisite action could be taken for the assembling of such a Convention,—and in this interval something might be done to pave the way for its judicious action. But the experiment is full of danger. It would be far more likely to excite than to allay agitation,—to enlist the active and impassioned efforts of the most extreme men, rather than give scope to moderate and judicious counsels, and thus to aggravate the evil it is designed to cure.

We hope, therefore, that Congress will not resort to this expedient, until they have exhausted every other.

"TEEMING PLAINS."—In the late grumble of the Charleston *Mercury* at the proceedings of the Montgomery Convention, great sorrow was expressed that that body had been so "short-sighted, weak and sentimental as to reject a policy" that may become essential to our successful competition with the hypocritical nations of Europe." These hypocrites—England and France are the special Tartuffes in question—import, it seems, thousands of coolies and black apprentices, while the South, it is urged, has, in addition to much unoccupied real estate, the prospective "silver mines of Arizona and the *teeming* States of Mexico to populate."

Now, if the States of Mexico be indeed "teeming," why populate them? Fruitful, prolific, abundantly populated plains—for such are they when 'they "teem," and common usage applies the term to copious humanity when no other animals are specified—require no populating. It would be a gilding of gold, and a complete work of supererogation, clerically speaking, to attempt anything of the kind.

Will the *Mercury* take it unkindly should we suggest that the next scheme of Southern conquest should be made to include the acquisition of a Northern grammar and dictionary?

The Border States and the Union.

The general reply to all propositions for conciliation has been, "We cannot compromise with traitors." It was assumed that the whole South had resolved to repudiate the General Government, and it seems useless as well as degrading to offer terms to men who had decided in advance upon their rejection.

This plea was not without force at the outset of the secession movement. So long as there was no party in the Southern States prepared to avow its devotion to the Union, it certainly did seem worse than idle to discuss terms of compromise and conciliation. But the elections in the Border States have changed all that. First, Virginia pronounced her desire to remain in the Union if she could do so with honor. Tennessee next declared her devotion to the Union by an overwhelming majority, and now Missouri adds her voice to that of her sister States. There can be no doubt, therefore, that *all the Border States* are in favor of preserving the Union, are determined to adhere to it against all its enemies, and will, unless driven off by unfriendly action, stand by the Government in its efforts to maintain it.

These elections and the state of Southern sentiment which they reveal, present an entirely new basis for the action of Congress. They are entitled to attention and respect, especially from the Republican Party, which is soon to assume all the responsiblity of conducting the Government. They certainly negative and nullify utterly the plea that there can be no compromise with traitors and rebels. No one asks such a compromise. The "traitors and rebels" of the seceding States repudiate all thought of compromise or conciliation. Nothing can suit them better than the *Tribune's* policy of contempt and coercion. It serves their ends, by driving the Border States into rebellion with them, and thus strengthening their Southern Confederacy.

What we are asked to do is to make common cause with *our friends* in the Border States,—to invite them to join us, on common ground, in sustaining the Government, and in perpetuating the Union which our Fathers formed. They ask at our hands no sacrifice of principle,—they exact no terms inconsistent with loyalty to our own convictions. They simply ask that we will give them guarantees for the truth of our own declarations, and take some steps to end the Territorial dispute which has been at the bottom of our sectional differences for the last ten years. A declaration, such as the House of Representatives has just adopted almost unanimously, against interference with Slavery in the States;—an Enabling act for New-Mexico, which will settle the whole controversy concerning Slavery in the Territories, without violating any principle of the Chicago Platform, and some provision concerning the future acquisition of territory,—these points, frankly proclaimed by the Republican Party and made the basis of their action, would create a platform on which *every Border State* could join them in maintaining the Union and supporting the Government which is to have control of its destinies for the next four years.

We find it not easy to understand why any Republican should resist a policy so thoroughly in harmony with the professions of the party, and so imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the times. Every Republican is now more than ever interested in preserving the Union and in securing for the Government a successful and satisfactory Administration. We must repeat, therefore, what we said the other day, that none but those who are *at heart* Abolitionists or Secessionists, or both, will resist every endeavor to retain the Border States in the Union by such acts of friendly conciliation as involve no sacrifice of principle, but only indicate a love of the Union and a desire to preserve it on its original basis. The Union men of the Border States have a right to ask so much at the hands of the North;—and if the Republican Party is stolid enough to reject the proffered friendship, they may rely upon it their opponents will profit by their folly, and speedily expel them from places of power which they were unfit to wield and unable to hold.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The *Tribune*, the other day, denounced the proposition of Mr. ADAMS to pass an enabling act for New Mexico, as a base surrender to Slavery. The reason it gave for this position was that it was a "distinguishing principle of the Republican Party, that *Slavery shall never be permitted to extend the length of a man's shadow at noon-day over the border line* between the Territories and the States."

We felt quite sure that there must be some mistake about this, because we knew the *Tribune's* leading editor took a much less rigorous view of the case at Chicago, and had more than once indicated a conviction that possibly the world might not be overrun with slaves, even if Congress should not intervene against their migration to the North Pole. We are happy to find our suspicions on this point confirmed by the following paragraph from the *Tribune* of yesterday morning:

"Some bright genius has made a revelation of my alleged agency in softening down the Republican Platform at Chicago. *I certainly did labor long and earnestly in the Platform Committee* to divest that Platform of all needlessly offensive or irritating features—such as that concerning the 'twin relics of barbarism,' and *the requirement that Congress shall positively prohibit Slavery in every Territory, whether there be or be not a possibility of its going thither.* So that the vital Republican principle be retained, I sought to make that Platform offensive to as few and acceptable to as many as possible. As finally reported and adopted, it commended and commends itself to my thorough and hearty approval; we went through the canvass upon it triumphantly; I believe we have only to be faithful to it, and it will carry us safely through Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1861."

Mr. GREELEY was successful in his endeavors to "soften" the language of the Chicago Platform on this point,—although we believe he did not persuade the Committee to go quite as far as he desired in that direction. If they had not been more obstinate than he was on this point, we believe the people of New-Mexico would have been allowed to decide for themselves whether Slavery should come thither or not, while it remains a Territory. We should like to know, therefore, what shadow of reason he can possibly urge now for refusing them this privilege by admitting them as a State? His reason for "softening" the Platform then, to be sure, was to elect the Republican candidate. But as this has already been accomplished, we take it for granted he would not care now to retract the concession.

Louisiana Politics.

Greatly as the country stands indebted to such men as Senator JOHNSON and EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee; SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia; Col. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas; REVERDY JOHNSON, of Marlyand; Gov. MOOREHEAD, of Kentucky, and the many other single-minded and devoted patriots who have successfully battled for the Union in the late Convention elections, there is yet a gentleman with higher claims upon the esteem and gratitude of all lovers of the Union—all men who are anxious to see the Constitution respected and restored to its normal supremacy without resort to violence and the shedding of fraternal blood. We refer to Hon. JOHN E. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, the only Representative from a seceded State who has had the moral and physical courage to repudiate the revolutionary action of his State Convention, and to maintain his seat in Congress despite all the threats that were hurled in advance against any Representative who should so dare to act.

Fortunately for Mr. BOULIGNY his reputation and some incidents of his past career have served to protect him from any of the provocations or insults which were held out to intimidate the non-secession members of Congress from secession States, should they persist in remaining members of our National House of Representatives. He was not to be frightened by any such bugbear, but wisely and gallantly persisted in performing the trust he was delegated by his constituency to fulfill, proclaiming his utter disbelief that a majority of the people of Louisiana desired the disruption of the Union, and asserting his own resolve to remain at his post until recalled by a vote of those who had elected him—the citizens of his own district. Such conduct as this required sagacity and moral courage of no common order, and therefore it is that we rejoice in the evidence now brought forward that the constituents of Mr. BOULIGNY indorse and will heartily sustain his action.

Latest advices, indeed, go far to show that the same evil-minded intriguer who planned the great Plaquemine election frauds in the time of FRANKLIN PIERCE, has extended his operations over the whole State of Louisiana, in the recent elections for the Secession State Convention,—the popular vote throughout the State, imperfectly collected as it was, showing a majority of three hundred and twenty in favor of the "coöperation" or anti-secession ticket—and this although all the machinery of the election was in the hands of the Slidell clique of avowed disunionists! It is for this reason that the Convention, though now in session more than a month, has never yet published the full returns from each of the parishes or counties into which Louisiana is divided,—each parish knowing its own vote, and the seceders being unwilling to confess that that the popular vote has been against them.

These facts confirm more and more the opinion, already advanced through our columns, that the State of Louisiana never intended secession by the action recently forced upon her by designing leaders and politicians, whose main object really was to out-Slidell Senator SLIDELL in devotion to so-called Southern rights, and so rid themselves by trick of a dynasty which they had labored without avail to shake off in any other manner. Certain it is on this point, that though Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL were the main movers in getting up and organizing the present Secession Convention of the State, they have as yet failed to reap the slightest recognition from the body of their own creation,—a new race of men appearing now to be in control of the State machinery, and men the most hostile of all others to the two seceded Senators. It is also ascertained beyond peradventure that the constituents of Mr. BOULIGNY will support the course of their Representative; and it will little surprise us to hear by telegraph any fine evening that irregular popular elections were being held throughout the parishes of the Sugar State to elect Representatives in the place of those gentlemen in both Houses of Congress who have resigned their seats.

A RELIGIOUS HORSE-WHIPPING.—It seldom happens at the present day that we realize the existence of those clerical knights who nurse in cloisters and studies their religion, until it becomes something as near and dear as the Virgin Mary was of old to the members of the Church militant. One of these extraordinary cases has, however, of late occurred in England, in the person of Rev. J. SUMNER BROCKHURST, of Emmanuel College—a gentleman whose singular zeal has at least had the effect of conferring upon him a three days' notoriety of the most extensive description. Rev. Mr. BROCKHURST, a man of known piety, suddenly astonished the University world in which he dwelt by a violent personal assault, seasoned with horsewhipping, upon Rev. EDWARD DODD, Fellow of Magdalen College and Vicar of St. Giles, Cambridge. When duly arraigned before the College Court, Mr. BROCKHURST not only avowed the assault, but gloried in it, giving it as his reason and defence that the reverend DODD had in asking a grace, omitted from it the name of Jesus Christ, so that the blessing might without offence include a Jew who was present. "For," said Mr. BROCKHURST, "as any gentleman would have acted in this manner if the honor of his wife or daughter had been brought into question, how much more reason had I for acting as I did when my Lord and Saviour was insulted." And, full of enthusiasm, he forthwith attacked the too liberal DODD, inflicting upon him a chastisement which certainly ought to have the effect of making him both gracious and grace-ful in his graces from this time, *ad finem*.

In justice to the valiant and assaulting BROCKHURST, and as a faint apology for his zeal, it should be remembered that he had written a volume on the Jew code, and had frenzied himself, in the frequent defence thereof, into a state of mind not unlike that of some of the wilder Puritans or Huguenots. In reading his extraordinary defence, we seem to hear the song of Marcel mingled with strains of some "servant of the Lord with his Bible and his sword." But "'twas all of no avail"—the Brocklehurst zeal was decided to be not only anomalous, but grossly rude, and though the reverend horse-whipper declared and believed that "never graver cause existed for one man to attack another," he was sentenced to be suspended from all his degrees for four years. Whether he will, like Thomas Tagg, "go into the martyr business," remains to be seen. It is at least gratifying to observe that his intrusive and cruel piety has met with no indorsement as yet from the English Press.

Mexican Affairs.

The news contained in our Mexican correspondence and the official documents of the Constitutional Government, which appear in the TIMES this morning, are of very great interest and importance, as indicating the quiet, dignified and successful manner in which the Juarez Government is establishing its authority and power in the capital of the Mexican Republic, and restoring the country to tranquility, that the people may enjoy the prosperity and happiness which for centuries, we may say, have been denied to them.

A new Cabinet, with ZARCO, an able man, at its head, has been formed. Mr. WELLER, our Minister, has been received with all the honors; the Prussian Minister presented his credentials on the 1st of February, and it was supposed that Mons. SALIGNY, the French Minister, would follow suit ere long.

The election returns from all the States had not been received. It was thought that Gen. ORTEGA would be the successful candidate.

The most important part of our information, however, is contained in the circulars issued by the Constitutional Government. These documents are issued to the Foreign Legations in the Republic, and to the Governors of the various States. Their object is to explain the reasons why the Spanish and Guatemala Ministers and the Pope's Nuncio were expelled from the country. Clear, dignified and firm in language and tone, these official documents represent that the aforesaid foreign officials were expelled because they were the open and active partisans of a usurping faction, whose sole mission appeared to be to carry rapine, murder and ruin from one end of the country to the other. In this high act of expulsion, and in the banishment of the Archbishop and Bishops, the Constitutional Government has added a new and remarkable page to the remarkable history of Mexico. They have struck at the heart of the bigotry and despotism which, like the pall of night, have hung over the destines of a rich and beautiful country, preëminently calculated, it would appear, for the happiness of man.

In the persons of the Spanish and Guatemala Ministers, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Archbishop and Bishops, the *expulsos*, we have a most complete and perfect representation of the civil and religious spirit that predominated in Spain in the Sixteenth Century—the spirit that has wallowed in corruption and festered in crime in Mexico from that day to this. The whole civilized world will doubtless say amen to this act of purgation on the part of the victorious Liberals. It is much to be regretted that MIRAMON, the chief tool of the last of Mexico's greatest political and ecclesiastical criminals—he who has plundered and butchered his countrymen with a remorseless cruelty and bloodthirstiness never excelled in Mexico—has escaped his just deserts at the hands of his horribly outraged country. We learn that this refugee from justice has reached Havana on his way to Europe, where he probably expects to enjoy his treasures—the price of the blood of his countrymen. But if we do not greatly mistake, this youthful man of blood will meet with that cool neglect and merited scorn which prove a severer punishment than anything of a more summary nature at the hands of the public executioner.

Freedom of the Mississippi.

While the merchants and importers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and the Great West, are quite willing to continue the payment of duties to the United States on goods sent direct from foreign countries up the mouths of the Mississippi River,—it is quite a different thing for them to find these goods taxed *in transitu* at the New-Orleans Custom-house, and the proceeds of such revenue collections applied to the maintenance of the revolutionary, secession Government now in control of the State of Louisiana. Such collections of revenue under the laws and for the exclusive benefit of the Pelican State, are clearly an interference with the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and practically amount to a tax levied by the State of Louisiana, solitary and alone, upon all the foreign commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

It is not to be expected that the States interested in the unobstructed navigation of the Father of Waters, will long submit to be thus plundered for the benefit of a movement which they abhor, and under the illegal ordinances of a State Convention in which they were not represented. It is obvious—even if the right of secession be granted—that when States upon any river-line within the United States secede, they should at once push the Custom-houses and revenue enactments of the Government which they have repudiated, up to and over the point at which their riparian boundary joins that of the States still remaining in the Union. They may then tax vessels attempting to land cargoes of foreign merchandise within their own borders, at whatever rates they please; but all goods destined for non-seceding States should most certainly be exempt from taxation by the States which have withdrawn from the Union. This view of the case, we are happy to believe, will soon be cogently brought before the inhabitants of New-Orleans, should the authorities of that city, or any of the other seceding authorities along the Mississippi River, persist in their present mad attempt to make the industry and trade of the great West pay tribute to the treasury of any State or States in the so-called Southern Confederacy.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect, and lady; Hons. A. Richards, of TROY; M. Rice and M. Pike, of Maine; Com. Armstrong, J. H. Eastman and Lieut. Hall, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Robinson, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hons. N. Kelley, of Rhinebeck and Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Dean Richmond and Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Col. J. C. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Col. Gardner, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

F. A. Stow, T. P. Horndy, J. L. Weatherby, and J. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. B. Guthrie, of Washington; A. H. Argell, of Baltimore, and J. Crouse, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Hayden, of Massachusetts; E. Fabriquettes, M. Allhand and Mrs. Gramaceini, of Paris; H. J. McMelliss, of England, and J. B. Congdon, of New-Bedford, are at the Brevoort House.

S. F. Butterworth, of Washington, and Addison Child, of Boston, are at the Hotel St. Germain.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway, Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, the President, in the Chair. The Committee on By-Laws made a report which was received and laid over for consideration at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose. Some other routine business was transacted, and it was then voted to wait on HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice-President elect, and tender him their congratulations, and the Committee adjourned for that agreeable duty.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS.

ENERGETIC COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Banishment of the Archbishop and Five Bishops.

The Election for President not yet Decided—Gonzales Ortega Likely to be Elected.

Important Circulars from the Government Regarding the Expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador, Papal Nuncio, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

In my last I informed you of the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charge of Guatemala, on account of their open complicity with the Miramon-Clergy rebellion.

I now inclose to you two important circulars from the Government, explanatory of the reasons which have led to this course—one addressed to the different Mexican Legations abroad, that the subject may be brought to the attention of the Governments near which they are accredited; and the other to the Governors of the different States, that they may be informed that this step is purely on account of the personal interference of these individuals in the internal affairs of the country, and not on account of any ill-will towards, or differences with, the Governments which they have so unworthily represented, and especially enjoining that under these circumstances the citizens of those countries resident in Mexico are entitled to the special protection and consideration of the authorities.

These circulars are an unanswerable vindication of the course of the Government in this affair, and the necessity of it, if it aspires to maintain any dignity as the Government of a nation.

I also informed you that on account of the differences which had arisen as to the course to be pursued towards the late Ministers of MIRAMON and other criminals connected with the robbery of the English bondholders' money, and the many other scandalous acts committed by the faction plundering under the name of the Miramon Government, a change in the Cabinet of President JUAREZ was probable.

Such change has taken place, and the new Cabinet entered upon its functions on the 21st ultimo. It was composed as follows:

Foreign Relations—FRANCISCO ZARCO.
Government—PEDRO OGAZON.
Treasury—GUILLERMO PRIETO.
Justice—IGNACIO RAMIREZ.
Fomento—MIGUEL AUZA.
War—JESUS GONZALEZ ORTEGA.

This is a very able Cabinet, and one likely to act with unity and decision.

MR. ZARCO, the head of the Cabinet, has been for a long time the editor of the *Siglo Diez y Nueve*, and is one of the most able writers in Mexico, as he is also, probably, the most talented man of the Liberal Party. He is uncompromising in his Liberal sentiments, and will give great *tone* to the new Administration.

GONZALEZ ORTEGA, the Minister of War, is daily gaining in the confidence of the entire community, and is developing administrative ability of a rare order.

PEDRO OGAZON is called hither to assume his present post from the Governorship of the State of Jalisco, and D. MIGUEL AUZA, the Minister of Fomento, from that of Zacatecas.

RAMIREZ and PRIETO are also men of experience and ability, but the strongest men in the Cabnet are ORTEGA and ZARCO.

LERDO DE TEJEDA was put forward for his former post of Minister of the Treasury, but JUAREZ would not accept him, nor was LERDO willing to accept a post in the Administration of President JUAREZ. A very bitter controversy is now going on between Mr. OCAMPO, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. LERDO, growing out of their past differences at Vera Cruz. Although this difference is very much to be regretted, it is purely of a personal character and does not affect in any way the unity or policy of the Liberal Party.

Immediately upon the organization of the new Cabinet, the order for the banishment of DIAZ, (the late Minister of MIRAMON,) was revoked, and the Governor of Vera Cruz was instructed to send him immediately to the Capital for trial.

As I informed you in my last, DIAZ was captured near Jalapa while attempting to escape from the country with MIRAMON. On receipt of the news of his capture, the Government ordered his immediate execution, as well as that of any other similar offenders who might be captured, as I have already mentioned. This order awakened opposition from two quarters. On the one side, from a large and influential portion of the Liberals, who claimed that the Government was exceeding its powers in thus ordering the execution of these men without trial,—noted criminals though they were,—and that the proper course was to submit them first to the trial prescribed by law.

On the other hand, all the family friends of DIAZ, and of the other prisoners involved in this sentence, pronounced against all who had been connected with the Miramon Government, appealed at once with all the influence they could bring to bear, to the mercy of the Government, and in these petitions they were powerfully seconded by the French Minister. The result was, that the President and some of his Ministers, influenced by sentiments of commiseration, came to the decision of changing the sentence of execution to one of banishment for five years. This, however, while more than satisfying the friends of the accused parties, did not at all meet the wishes of the Liberal Party generally, who saw in the whole proceeding a grave departure from the proper course of justice established under the Constitution, which required that all persons should be submitted to legal trial; and they deemed that this was the course which should with dignity, but with promptness and decision, be pursued by the Government, particularly with reference to these persons, who appeared as much as criminals as political offenders.

It was upon this issue, which involved very important questions, that the resignation of the Ministers and the formation of the present Cabinet took place, and it is believed that the Government will now, while proceeding with equal decision and severity, do so with more regard for the regular forms prescribed by the Constitution.

An exception to this has, however, occurred but it is of so necessary and exceptional a character, and so entirely meets the wishes of the people, that it is fully justified on the ground of imperious public necessity occasioned by the late revolutionary state of affairs.

This is the banishment of the Archbishop and five of the principal Bishops of the country, who had gathered in this Capital in their identification with the fortunes of MIRAMON. Here, however, they would not have been molested had they remained quietly attending to their religious functions, but this they would not do, and the immediate occasion of their banishment is as follows:

The new Cabinet, soon after its organization, published a programme embodying the policy of the Government, and renewing its determination to carry out the reforms contained in the manifesto published at Vera Cruz in July, 1859. This official programme was received with great satisfaction by everybody, some papers, of course, however, finding a good deal to censure, which is the best proof that the liberty of the Press is now an accomplished fact; but generally the entire voice of the people was loud in its expressions of entire ap-

proval, all except the clergy. The clergy, of course, were opposed to everything, and it was soon found that Episcopal letters from the Archbishop, and circulars from other clerical functionaries, were being circulated, denouncing the Government decrees regarding reform, religious liberty and civil marriage. This made it necessary for the Government to take immediately some serious steps to put down completely this intolerable interference of the priesthood, and in consequence the Archbishop, and the others mentioned above, received their passports, with orders to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

Mr. ZARCO was opposed to this order and desired that they should be treated like other citizens, and be brought before the common tribunals of the country. But the President and a majority of the Cabinet, considering the advanced age of these men, and the scandal which the trial of persons of their high clerical character would produce in the community, affording motive for prolonged excitement, and the imperious necessity for the prompt termination of these sources of disquiet, and the removal of these influences of evil from the country, decided that, under the circumstances, their banishment from the Republic was the most judicious course In this decision they are sustained by the universal public sentiment of the whole Republic, for there is a spirit rising, growing out of the prolonged evils the clergy has inflicted upon this country, which will, ere long, if the cause is continued, seek a terrible vengeance.

An entire cessation of this evil must occur, or the lives of the entire priesthood in this country will be sacrificed to the fury of the populace, slowly being aroused to a sense of what they have suffered at their hands.

The Archbishop and the Bishops left here in company with Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Papal Nuncio, and it seems they have not been received very politely by the people of Vera Cruz. Popular violence is at all times to be deplored, but it must be remembered that these people are now becoming fully aroused to a sense of what they have suffered, and how the prosperity of the country has been retarded by the blind fanaticism and the sordid pursuit of wealth and power which has led the Clergy of Mexico to sacrifice the peace and well-being of the country remorselessly to their own ends. The people now feel and know that it is the protection of the wealth and power of the Clergy that has been the cause and object of all the past revolutions in their country, and this time they mean that that power shall be terminated.

We also learn here that MIRAMON has escaped, and is now safely on board a Spanish vessel of-war at Vera Cruz. It is a great pity that after costing the country so many thousands of lives, he should now be free to enjoy his ill-gotten plunder abroad. If Mexico had Extradition treaties with foreign powers, MIRAMON would stand a fair chance to be brought back to answer a criminal charge for the massacre of Tacabuya and the robbery of the English bondholders' money. As it is, I presume he will be careful to avoid touching upon English territory.

A few days ago a decree was issued confiscating the property of all the ministers of MIRAMON who authorized or consented to the robbery of the English bondholders' funds.

Some of them are already in prison, and a diligent search is being made for the others, and when DIAZ is brought here they will be tried in conformity with the laws.

The elections for President are advancing, but, as in some of the States they have not yet taken place, and full returns from others have not yet been received, it is impossible to say what the result will be.

It is the prevailing impression, however, that the majority will be in favor of [GONZALEZ ORTEGA The election lies between him and JUAREZ. The State of Vera Cruz, and also Yucatan, has gone for LERDO.

Among the members of Congress elect from the State of Vera Cruz is Señor MATA, the late able and popular Minister in the United States.

Mr. MATA was President of the last Congress, and will doubtless fill a leading place in this. He is a fine speaker, and one of the most influential leaders of the Liberal Party.

Gov. WELLER, our new minister, arrived here some ten days ago, *viâ* Acapulco, with his Secretary, Mr. GILLESPIE.

He presented his credentials on the 30th ultimo, and was received with great *éclat*, and with unusual formality, to signify the high esteem for the Government of the United States which is felt by the Constitutional Government, and as an expression of its sense of the obligations it is under for the recognition and moral support which was accorded to it in its period of adversity by the Government of the United States.

The Prussian Minister presented his credentials, and was received on the 1st instant, and Mr. MATTHEW, the English *Chargé*, has recognized the Government by opening an official correspondence with the Minister of Foreign Relations. He has not yet removed the Legation to this capital, but remains at Jalapa, where he was ordered some time since, awaiting new instructions from his Government.

It is to be hoped the English Government will speedily send out an able man as full Minister, as Mr. MATTHEW has mixed himself up too much with all parties, although his sympathies have generally been mostly with the Liberals. Capt. ALDHAM has, however, been a much truer friend to the Constitutional Government, by whom he is greatly respected.

The French Minister, M. SALIGNY, hesitates yet. He has shown a disposition to drive a bargain as to his recognition, which has been met by Mr. ZARCO in a very dignified and creditable manner. M. SALIGNY has acted with more judgment than Mr. PACHECO, and has avoided so openly espousing the cause of MIRAMON, but it is difficult for him to conceal his repugnance to the constitutional order and his sympathy with the Clergy.

France could be more effectively represented by a new man, not mixed up in the complications of the late rebellion.

No fears are entertained here as to any difficulty with Spain on account of the dismissal of Mr. PACHECO, although the Spaniards talk a great deal of a fleet that is to come from Havana to blockade Vera Cruz. Under present circumstances, a war with Spain would be rather advantageous than otherwise, as it would be extremely popular and would unite all parties here. Perhaps, also, it would not be a bad matter at this moment, as respects the United States, as it could hardly fail to draw off attention from your pending divisions, and if the United States in any way became involved it would rouse all parties to the protection of the national honor. If Spain should push matters to an extremity on account of what she may consider the insult to her representative, but more truly on account of the loss, by the triumph of the Constitutional Government, of what she had gained under the Mon-Almonte Treaty, which she had negotiated with the Government of MIRAMON, it is probable that there will be a disposition here to at once enter into an alliance for aid with the United States, and as Spain could do nothing more than blockade Vera Cruz and Tampico, which would most effect *our* commerce,—unless she marches an army into the interior,—it is difficult to see how the United States can avoid becoming involved in the affair.

As these questions regarding *what* rights the so-called Governments of ZULOAGA and MIRAMON may have possessed to make Treaties, or in any other way bind the nation, I have prepared a short *résumé*, setting forth the order of the Governmental succession and changes since the overthrow of SANTA ANNA to the present time, showing where the only true legitimacy lies.

This statement will perhaps disembarrass the minds of some of your readers from the confusion into which the rapidly shifting course of events, as such only on the surface of the current, may have thrown them, and I inclose the same herewith. * * *

IMPORTANT CIRCULARS

From the Constitutional Government to the Foreign Legations of the Republic, and to the Governors of the different States, explanatory of the reasons which have caused the expulsion of the Spanish Minister, Papal Nuncio and Chargé of Guatemala from Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Jan. 15, 1861.

In order that you may bring to the knowledge of the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government near which you are accredited, the reasons why the President has thought proper to order the departure from the Republic, of Messieurs Don JOAQUIN FRANCISCO PACHECO, Don FELIPE NERY DEL BARRIO, and Don LOUIS CLEMENTI, Archbishop of Damascus, as you will see by the printed communications which accompany this note, I proceed to make a short statement with regard thereto.

Mr. PACHECO came to the Republic not long since, accredited expressly in the character of Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty near the Government (so called) which occupied this capital, and of which DON MIGUEL MIRAMON acted as chief.

A few days after his arrival he caused himself to be officially received by the rebel Government, and besides the support which, in his official character, he thus lent to the faction which had succeeded in holding possession of the Capital during the past three years, he, by his policy, his expressed opinions and his open influence, lent himself to the maintenance of the rebel Government and the prolongation of the civil war.

The Constitutional Government of the Republic, which has never ceased to exist and to discharge its functions during this long period of civil war, notwithstanding its official relations with Spain have been interrupted, does not actually see in Mr. PACHECO the representative of her Catholic Majesty, with whose Government the Constitutional Government of the Republic desires to cultivate the best relations, and is ready to terminate existing differences in good will, regulating itself always by the principles of the strictest justice; but in ordering the departure of Mr. PACHECO from the country, the Government does so simply in the exercise of its prerogatives, viewing him only as a foreigner failing under the stipulations of the thirty-third article of our Constitution.

Mr. NERY DEL BARRIO, for a long time Minister of Guatemala, accredited to this Republic, has not only had continued official relations with the rebels during the last three years, but has made his open partiality for the reactionary faction—to which he lent his most decided support in the unhappy "*Coup d'Etat*" of December, 1857—a matter of public notoriety.

This Minister was almost the first who hastened to recognize the usurper, ZULOAGA, and who mainly induced other members of the diplomatic corps to do the same. Notwithstanding, he took this unjustifiable step with the knowledge that the existing Constitutional Government was lawfully installed at Guanajuato in January, 1858.

The Constitutional Government cannot allow this gentleman, thus abusing his position, to continue fomenting civil war. For this reason it causes his departure from the Republic, without intending, however, that such a measure of internal policy should in any degree imply a hostile spirit towards the Republic of Guatemala, which Mr. DEL BARRIO has represented.

Don LOUIS CLEMENTI has held in this country the mission of Nuncio from his Holiness, the Pope. His disposition, and the general tone of the Roman Court which he has represented, has caused him to figure throughout the civil war as a partisan of the sedi tious clergy of the Republic, who to the greatest degree have stained with blood the past revolution in this country under the pretext of religion.

Now that the Mexican Republic has, in the exercise of its sovereign power, declared religious liberty and the absolute independence of each other of Church and State, the official representative of the Roman Court can have no mission whatever to attend to near the General Government of the Republic.

Neither of these gentlemen has been officially accredited near the Constitutional Government for the last three years. Consequently, their expulsion signifies nothing more than an act of public order, which is carried into effect through the provisions of the supreme law of the land, and in the exercise of the prerogatives with which the Government is invested.

* * * * * * *

Renewing the expressions of my consideration,
I am, etc.,
[Signed,] OCAMPO.
To ——— Mexican Legation, at ———.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CIRCULAR.

Upon the establishment again of the supreme Government in the capital of the Republic, one of its first acts was to order the departure from the Republic of Messieurs D. FRANCISCO PACHECO, D. FELIPE NERY DEL BARRIO and D. LOUIS CLEMANTI, Archbishop of Damascus.

With respect to Señor PACHECO, it had as a reason for his departure the palpable fact that upon his entry into the Republic, by way of the port of Vera Cruz, where was located the legitimate Government, this gentleman, far from making known his official character and maintaining a due neutrality in view of the unfortunate circumstances of the country, which could not escape his attention, directed himself at once to this Capital, although there did not exist here any Government until the return to the city of D. MIGUEL MIRAMON, when he being replaced in a very strange manner in the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government, Señor PACHECO hastened to present himself to him as Ambassador of Spain, recognizing MIRAMON just in the moments when, defeated at Silao, there only remained to him the shadow of power, which, thanks to the *prestige* lent to him by the recognition of this same Señor PACHECO, he was able to prolong for a few days more, during which the rebellious faction had time to perpetrate new scandals and to still farther compromise the peace and the good name of the country.

Besides, public opinion revolted at the presence of Senor PACHECO, and the Government was obliged to obey its dictates, for it pointed him out as one of the persons whose influence had the most strongly and openly favored the reaction.

With reference to Señor NERY DEL BARRIO, his acts in favor of the so-called Government of the Reactionary Party were a matter of public notoriety, and there applied to him nearly the same reasons which operated to cause the departure of Señor PACHECO, and consequently his departure from the country was also a matter of necessity.

Señor D. LOUIS CLEMENTI, Archbishop of Damascus, had not any diplomatic character, and being manifest, as it clearly is, the great part which the clergy have taken in the struggle which has now been brought to so happy a termination, it was not only just but a public necessity that he should leave the country.

In expelling him, the only consideration was his open intervention in the affairs of the country, and not in any manner his religious character, because the Government has proclaimed and will always respect entire freedom of religion.

Such have been the reasons which have actuated these measures, which are purely personal, and need not affect in any manner the amicable relations which Mexico has maintained with friendly Powers.

The Constitutional Government, which is directing all its efforts to the permanent establishment of the peace of the country, and which esteems and respects Spain and Guatemala, and the Pontifical States, the same as all other nations with which it is bound by solemn treaties, will not omit any means whatever to maintain with all the most perfect harmony, and to augment and render more intimate their friendly relations, and will endeavor to act towards all with strict justice, in order that the dignity and good name of the Republic shall not be in any way compromised.

In saying this to you for your knowledge and that of the inhabitants of the State over which you worthily preside, it is also my duty to recommend to your Excellency, in an especial manner, that all foreigners be fully protected in all the immunities and guarantees which are secured to them by international law and by treaties; that the tribunals administer to them speedy justice, that they extend to them the protection required by our laws, and by the high character of the cause they sustain; and very particularly, under the present circumstances, to Spanish subjects and citizens of Guatemala, in testimony that the Government is very far from considering the repulsion of the said Señores PACHECO, DEL BARRIO and CLEMENTI in any other manner than a question purely personal.

I take pleasure, with this occasion, in renewing to your Excellency the assurances of my esteem and consideration. God, Liberty and Reform.

MEXICO, Jan. 25, 1861. ZARCO.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of ——.

DECREE WITH REFERENCE TO THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION IN SEVERAL STATES.

BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the same, maketh known:

That, Considering that the elections called by the law of Convocatoria of the 6th of November, 1860, issued at Vera Cruz, have not taken place in various States, and that there should be no failure to verify the same, I have thought well, in use of the faculties with which I am invested, to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Governors of the States in which there have not yet been put in practice the Convocatoria of the 6th of November, 1860, will make the, immediately that they receive the present Decree, of the faculty which is conceded to them by Article 4, of the same.

ART. 2. The meeting of the Congress of the Union shall take place in this capital on the third Sunday of the proximate month of April, for the discharge of the attributes marked out by Article 51 of the Organic Electoral law of the 12th February 1857, and for the exercise of its constitutional faculties.

Wherefore, I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly observed.

Dated in the National Palace of Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1861. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the citizen JOSE DE EMPARAN, Minister of Government *ad interim*.

I communicate the same to you for your intelligence, and consequent ends.

God and Liberty. EMPARAN.

MEXICO, Jan. 11, 1861.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Gore.

The death of Mrs. GORE, the celebrated English novelist, and one of the most brilliant women of her time, is announced as having occurred a fortnight ago. Of her personal history, little more is known to the public than that she was the wife of CHARLES ARTHUR GORE, of the First Life Guards; that at the time of her death she had attained the age of 61, and that for some time previous to her decease she had been deprived of sight. Her first novel, *Theresa Marchmont*, published in 1823, was the work of a week, and announced that fecund imagination and facile execution which distinguished her. Since then she has sent out a succession of works, following each other with inconceivable rapidity—sometimes at the rate of a volume a month—and forming in themselves a library amounting to 200 volumes! But the most remarkable point of all this fertility is that in the two hundred volumes there is scarcely to be found one dull page. Commencing to write about the time when the historical novel of the Scott-school was passing out of fashion, she soon showed herself a leader in the rising school of novelists of high-life—a class that has been succeeded in our own day by the real-life type. And it was in this field that she found the most felicitous exercise of her powers. Some future MACAULAY will turn to her pages for a perfect picture of English life as found in the upper crust of society. Every phase of it which it was possible for a woman to handle she has depicted with a minute fidelity which has all the merit of a first-rate collection of photographs. What can be more lifelike and true, not to speak of brilliancy, than such novels as *Cecil* and *The Hamiltons*, in which she displays to the height all her happy art of portraying character and describing manners? Indeed *Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb*, displayed so intimate a knowledge of club life, that it was long ascribed to a male author. It has been objected that she adopts with too much sympathy the tone of the society which she paints, and that her ideal of life is not lofty enough. This is but a disparaging method of stating a fact which, from another point of view, may be regarded as a merit. Mrs. GORE took men and women as they are, and the tenor of her philosophy is that good and evil, happiness and misery are very evenly distributed in this world. But whether she were right or wrong, the general effect certainly is that her pictures are all the more faithful, and have thus a permanent historical value. In conversation she is described as "one of the most brilliant women of her time, whose talk overflowed with epigram and jest, and whose most commonplace remarks were more witty than the best wit of others."

Death of Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence.

Hon. CORNELIUS VAN WYCK LAWRENCE died this morning at his residence at Bayside, Flushing, L. I, in the 70th year of his age. He was born at Flushing Feb. 28, 1791. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and at the age of manhood he came to New-York, when he entered the auction house of SHOTWELL, HICKS & Co. Afterwards he became partner in the house of HICKS, LAWRENCE & Co, from which he retired in 1832. Mr. LAWRENCE represented New-York in Congress from 1832 to 1834; and was Mayor of New-York from 1834 to 1837, being the first Mayor elected by the people. In 1836 he was President of the Democratic Electoral College. He was Collector of New York under President POLK. For twenty years he held the office of President of the Bank of the State of New-York. He was Director of the Branch Bank of the United States, of the Bank of America, a trustee of the New-York Life and Trust Company, and a director in various insurance companies. In 1856 he retired from active life, to spend the rest of his days on the spot where his ancestors had resided over two hundred years. During his long life in New-York he was a successful and honored merchant. — *Commercial Advertiser, last Evening.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proposing to Repeal the Railroad Grants—Rewarding Good Behavior in the Prisons—Aiding the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—The City Chamberlain—The City Charter Again—Discriminating in Canal Tolls, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861.

In the Senate this morning, there was quite a flutter created by the reports from the Committee on Cities and Villages, in favor of repealing the railroad grants of last Winter.

The reports are in favor of repealing the following grants:

Fourteenth-street,
Avenue D.
Tenth-avenue,
Seventh-avenue,
The Belt—or West and South-street road, and the Act to confirm the grant made by the Common Council of New-York, to authorize the Ninth-avenue Road.

If these reports are adopted and the repeal bills passed, they sweep away all the City legislation of last Winter, except the West Washington Market bill. That is hunk—out of the reach of legislation, where moths do not eat nor thieves break through and steal. It has fulfilled its mission.

The bill to create a system of rewards for the good behavior of those confined in prisons, passed by a vote of Ayes, 22; Noes, 5. It has been much amended since its first introduction, and lacks some of the best features of the original act, but as it is, it makes a movement in a forward and right direction. The following is the bill as it passed the Senate:

An Act in relation to the punishment of crimes, and concerning Prisoners confined in the State Prisons.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Courts of Sessions of this State, are authorized to sentence convicts for any crime now punishable by imprisonment in State Prison, for a term not less than one year; the maximum of such sentence, however, not to exceed the maximum now fixed by law for such crime.

SEC. 2. Every convict working the established number of hours daily, and obeying all the rules and discipline of the prison without reproof or punishment, shall be, if the Governor so direct, entitled to one day of commutation of sentence, and one day of his or her earnings for each month of his or her good conduct during imprisonment, in addition to the allowance now made by law, on his or her discharge from his or her imprisonment; provided, however, that if such prisoner shall be unable to labor by means of sickness or accident, the time during the existence of such disability shall be counted to him or her the same as though he or she had performed faithfully his or her allotted times of labor.

SEC. 3. Convicts employed about the prisons as cooks, barbers, ostlers or waiters, who shall obey and conform to all the rules and discipline of the prisons, shall be allowed the same commutation of sentence, and the same amount of their earnings, as provided for convicts in and by the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of each keeper and matron to report monthly, in writing, to the Inspectors in charge, the names of faithful convicts under his or her immediate charge or ward, who, in his or her judgment, are entitled to the provisions of this act, and the reasons therefor, and it shall be the duty of the said Inspector in charge, to report to the Governor the names of such convicts as are reported to them by said keepers and matrons.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The Senate also passed the bill to incorporate "The People's Savings Bank" in your City. The bank is to be located in the Third Ward.

The bill to grant State aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was read a third time and passed; ayes, 18; noes, 12—as follows:

YEAS—Abell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Goss Hammond, Kelly, Lapham, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, Spinola, Truman, Warner.

NAYS—Bell, Ferry, Fiero, Grant, Hillhouse, Ketcham, Lawrence, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, Richmond, Williams.

In saying the bill passed I follow the ruling of the presiding officer. You will recollect the Governor, last Winter, based his veto of this bill upon the fact that it had not received the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature. He claimed that the bill appropriated public money to private uses, and so must have a two-third vote.

There was an avalanche of reports and bills introduced in the House this morning.

Among the reports, there was worthy of notice a bill to repeal the law closing the Atlantic Tunnel, in the City of Brooklyn.

Also, bills to repeal Sections 31 and 42 of the Metropolitan Police Act.

Also, a bill to repeal the law to compel the observance of the Sabbath.

Also, the following bill to annul the Act relative to the appointment of City Chamberlain. The second section contains the kernel of the nut:

SECTION 2. The Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall hold his office for the like term for which it is now provided by law the Comptroller of said City shall be elected, and until his successor shall be elected, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; and shall be subject to removal from office only for malfeasance therein, in the same manner and by the same proceedings as are now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller or Common Council of said City, and not otherwise.

This means to keep Mr. DEVLIN out of the reach of the Common Council, so that he shall not be liable to the same contingency that befel Mr. PLATT. It is a wise precaution.

Speaking of Chamberlain, this office appears to engross a considerable portion of Legislative attention. One or two bills are now pending in the Senate that in some degree pertain to the safe-keeping of the public money; and yet it would seem there was some deficiency, for Mr. BIRDSALL presented another to the House this morning. This provides:

1. For the appointment of a Chamberlain by the head of the Finance Department of the City.
2. That the Chamberlain so appointed shall hold his office for four years.
3. That the Comptroller shall make an appointment of Chamberlain within ten days after the passage of this act.
4. That the Chamberlain so appointed may be removed by the Governor (only) for causes.

I do not think this bill was designed to promote Mr. DEVLIN's interests.

Mr. ARCULARIUS introduced a bill to create a Commission to reconstruct the City Charter. The Legislature will hardly adopt such a scheme. Not but that the City charter needs reconstructing. You cannot find two men who won't say Aye to that—but we up here have little fancy for such arrangements as would be likely to follow the creation of such a Commission as Mr. ARCULARIUS suggests.

Mr. PROVOOST introduced a bill to prevent fraud and imposition in the practice of the law! Is not that the best joke of the season?—just as though fraud and imposition were not the underlying essentials of all practice. Mr. P. proposes to effect his object by prohibiting any person not duly licensed from professing to be an attorney or counsellor.

An important resolution was introduced in the Assembly, and referred to the Committee on Canals. It directs the Canal Board to discriminate in canal Tolls in favor of cotton and sugars transported eastward by the canals. It is said that but a very trifling reduction is necessary to turn the vast bulk of the cotton transit up the Mississippi and over our artificial channels of communication.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against Mr. JAY GIBBONS, member from this County, held a meeting this morning. The parties implicated not being ready to proceed with the examination, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday next. It is strongly alleged that the whole movement was the result of a conspiracy against Mr. GIBBONS, for ulterior purposes.

The other day the House voted the Red Books to each member, officer and reporter, of the House. There were some decided objections to this prodigality, and considerable protestations of a desire to avoid such an expenditure. Nevertheless, the resolution passed. This morning, some member conceived the happy thought to offer a resolution that those who did not wish to put the State to the expense of the books might leave their names with the Clerk and the books would not be ordered. I shall be anxious to see who will sacrifice himself on the altar of economy. I think five will be the maximum.

One half of the session closed last evening—or rather one-half of the hundred days were up. I give a *résumé* of the business above, when the books were posted this morning:

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Bills introduced.....	196	Bills introduced.....	505
Bills reported.....	114	Bills reported.....	216
Bills read.....	43	Bills read.....	63

This is much behind the usual average. But there is time enough yet for a pull up.

In the Executive session to-day, a report was received from Gov. MORGAN, in response to the call of the Senate relative to the indictment of Harbor-masters. The Governor knows nothing officially, but he thinks there have been two of his appointees indicted. He thinks it was Messrs. ANABLE and MASTEN. This information not being very satisfactory, it was resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the matter, and to proceed in open session.

Both houses have resolved to adjourn over from to-morrow until Monday evening. LEO

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins Female supporters. Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which recommend themselves to universal favor.
OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID and NOISELESS, Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. For exportation, terms very low.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE Co., No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Giffords's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

McLaughlin's Improved French-Yoke Shirts, ready made all sizes, or made to order in the best manner. Store No. 259 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, FRANK W. LEWIS to HELEN M. LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late J. J. Lockwood.

HUNT—CASSIO.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev Dr. Farley, CHAS. H. HUNT of New-York, to Miss ISABELLE CASSIO, daughter of Mr. Geo. D. Cassio of the former place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 20, after a short illness, INA EDGERTON, daughter of Charles E. and M. Jennie Smith, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 548 5th-st.

LLOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock ANN, wife of Wm. F. Lloyd, in the 31st year of her age

The friends of the family, the members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 15, A. P. A. and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday) Feb 21, at 2 P. M., from No 175 Avenue C. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore, Lancashire, papers please copy.

LUC.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, PIERRE LUC, in the 80th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Hammond-st, on Friday afternoon, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWER.—In this City on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, Mrs ELIZABETH BROWER, widow of John D. Brower, in the 75th year of her age

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac DuBois, No. 119 1st-st, on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DYCKMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, MERCY DYCKMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her uncle, Isaac Dyckman, Kingsbridge.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, CLARENCE NORCRESS, infant son of J. Connor and Mary Bleecker Smith.

SIMONS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Mrs. LYDIA A., wife of Lorenzo D. Simons, aged 34 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 Greenay., this day, (Thursday) at 4½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be removed to Hempstead on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, Mrs. LOUISA L. MOORE, in the 54th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Feb. 22 at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, C. S. Parsons, No. 39 Monroe-place Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Galveston papers please copy.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, De Kalb-av., of consumption, WM. HILL, formerly of Weybridge, England, aged 31 years

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens on Tuesday, 19th inst.

PULLEN.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, JOHN PULLEN, aged 90 years.

BRADFORD.—In Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 18, Hon. JOHN M. BRADFORD, late of Geneva, N. Y., in the 48th year of his age

ADDISON.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH ADDISON, of the firm of Addison Brothers.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 137, Feb. 20, 1861.
8, 56, 66, 24, 28, 34, 16, 14, 75, 67, 45, 35, 38.
Class No. 138, Feb. 20, 1861.
74, 57, 65, 60, 55, 76, 21, 67, 53, 54, 48, 75, 2, 12.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 20, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class store as saleswoman and would be willing to come a short time to learn, without salary; satisfactory references given. Address Miss E. Y., Station C, Post-office.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 13, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be surely, yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT EXCITEMENT IS only equaled by the rush to procure a bottle of DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is the only article that is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Pains of all kinds, Toothache, Headache, Dysentery, &c., if used as directed. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas,
Chas H. Marshall. Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, C. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord. Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, a human of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There is no doubt of the misery—terrible, wide spread, destructive.

We have evid

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, is years of age, a situation to do chamberwork and care children, and make herself useful. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and take charge of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av. Has the best of City reference. First floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. No. 434 4th-av., near 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as light chamberwork and waiting or sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 7 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber maid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11 and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Room No. 11, Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family; no objections to travel in the country or to Europe; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 110 East 26th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands French and Spanish cooking, and is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY CAPABLE AND OBLIGING young woman, with the best of Brooklyn reference, wishes a situation; is an elegant cook, first-rate bread and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meat, poultry and game, and all deserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable English woman as first-rate cook and good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook in a private family, understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a small private family, and would assist with the washing and ironing; she is a competent cook, and has good reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an elegant getter-up of side-dishes, &c., and excels in bread and cake baking; will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as thorough cook; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry and jellies; best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference, for which she lived seven years' recommendation. Can be seen till engaged at No. 93 4th av., near 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one that thoroughly understands it in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread biscuit and pies; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 214 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman who has lived in the highest families and thoroughly understands her business; can get the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 552 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as cook, in a private family; understands English and French cooking; satisfactory City references given. Apply for two days at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 12th-st., near Union-square.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 188 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, speaking the language, wants a situation; has no objection to go as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 East 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; excellent testimonials. Call at the shoe store, No. 238 6th-av, or address a note.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' recommendation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two young women, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, and also a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A refined, middle-aged, Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; understands bread and biscuit, &c.; is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 37 East 1st-st., rear building, first floor; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable Scotch woman desires a situation in city or country, (prefers the latter,) as cook or laundress; is a first-class meat and pastry cook, a good baker, an excellent hand with milk and butter; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; is a very competent meat and pastry cook, and will prove an invaluable and reliable servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS to go out by the day, or will take work in at home. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen for three days, at No. 160 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a very genteel, tidy, Protestant German girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 409 Broome st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 376 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion for an American girl to do general housework, and for a good chambermaid, with good City reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to meet with a party of gentlemen, with whom she could engage as housekeeper; or take charge of a widower's family. For full particulars, call, for three days, at No. 179 East 21st-st. Reference given and required.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, (including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing and respectable girl, who has lived out in the old country, wants a situation to do the general housework of a private family; will do her best to please any lady who will take an interest in her. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent laundress, who understands all kinds of fine washing muslins, needlework and fluting, and lace curtains; particular attention paid to families' clothes, and punctually sent to all parts of the City. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st. The best of reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family, by a young woman; understands French fluting of all kinds; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st., in the grocery.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 100 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; no objection to do the fine washing; has City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call or address, for two days, No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 26th-st.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fine breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen in her present situation, southeast corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; does all kinds of family sewing; can cut and baste for a sewing machine on infants' clothing and morning dresses; wages moderate. Call, any day, at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; would like to take care of one child; is a neat sewer and embroiderer; this person will be found willing and obliging. Episcopal family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days, at No 159 East 25th-st., near 2d-av. No objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or a little chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 14 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING up house is desirous of getting her waitress a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and can fully recommend her. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 96 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman, in a private family, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 West 19th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITTATION AS coachman, by a first-class Englishman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the most satisfactory references from his employer, whom he leaves entirely on account of the family going abroad. Call at, or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to assist in the garden when required, and to make himself useful in every respect; is highly recommended from his last employer; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box 205 *Tribune* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and farmer, or to work a plain garden; has been brought up in the care of horses; he is a good driver, and as farmer he knows it in all its branches. Good City references can be given. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an Englishman, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly; would make himself generally useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A man and wife want situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or any of the branches belonging to housekeeping; they are both Protestants, and willing to make themselves useful; no incumbrance. Address A. B. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN Englishman, married, wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman; the best of reference from his last place. Address A. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and industry; no objection to country or City. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in the business; can give the best of references. Address R. M. D., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer; can give good references as to character and ability, from his last employer. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., A. B. C.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly. Apply, or address JOHN SMAIL, at W. Elliott's seed store, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A STEADY, well-disposed man, who is a good farmer and plain gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; perfectly willing to be generally useful, can give satisfactory reference for honesty, sobriety, and competency. Wages, from $10 to $12 per month. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

A FARMER OR GARDENER.—A SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; good reference given. Apply, this week, at A. REID'S seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

A FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A married man, without children, wants either of the above situations; has first class reference. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER Box No. 2 4 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of sober and industrious habits; has a good idea of exotic greenhouse and conservatory plants and vegetables; is fully competent in laying out flower ground lawns. Address J. D., Box No. 208, *Times* Office, for three days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man without family. Good recommendations from his last place, where he lived seven years. Apply at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for H. T. G.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; is fully competent in the various branches of the business; reference as to capability, &c. A line sent to P. K., care G. H. Wade, Port Richmond, Staten Island, or A. Bridgman, No. 876 Broadway, will be attended to.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; understands the laying out of new grounds; also the culture of vegetables; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; has the best of reference. Address G. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, (single,) a situation as gardener. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Apply to, or address J. D., Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotchman, a situation as plain gardener, or as coachman; excellent City reference for industry and capability. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man of pleasing address, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 104 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Call or address, for two days, No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. No objection to the country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, (single man) a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; he has no objection to travel or go off South. Address, by letter, FRENCHMAN, Box 201 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, TO PROCURE A SITuation for a waiter in a private family; has lived several years in my family. Apply to Mr. RICHARDTIGHE, Office Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A family as waiter by an English Protestant single man; no objections to go with the carriage; is fully competent; best City reference given. Address, by note, A. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the most satisfactory City reference from families he has served for a number of years; has lived as butler with gentlemen's families in Europe; understands his business perfectly. Call or address A. C., No. 44 4th-av. for three days.

A WAITER. WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, a situation as waiter in a private family. Good City references given, if required. Address A. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, a Protestant, having experience as a farmer as well as gardener, and fully competent as foreman on a gentleman's place of 100 acres, including a small greenhouse. Address, for one week, with references and particulars as to experience, &c., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man (German preferred) who understands gardening and farming, and is competent to take charge of a farm of 100 acres; who can give good reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, may apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG RESPECtable man, from 21 to 25 years of age, to go out of town as under groom and make himself generally useful about a place; none need apply who do not know something of horses and are not afraid of work, and who cannot come well recommended. Call on O. W. B., No 210 Fulton-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the putting up of orders None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,864, Boston Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c. House was built by days' work, and is finished in the best manner; is pleasantly located on the southwest side of Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; also, an adjoining house, finished in the same manner, to let. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. F. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 138 ft. 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown stone mansion on Murray Hill, 5th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. Parties would prefer to take four United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE 3 STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 102 East 16th st., next door to Lexington-av., with the modern improvements. Persons wishing a home will find this property a good investment. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE BASEment house No 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between 4th and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Price $9,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to F. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, a stable and garden, &c.; pleasantly situated in the village of Dobbs' Ferry, with fine view of the Hudson; price $4,000. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or DWIGHT BISHOP, 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWNstone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements and built in the best manner; desirable location, overlooking the Park, Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR THREE YEARS—A small, new, corner house in South Brooklyn; contains furnace, gas, water and sewerage; has new carpets, curtains and gas-fixtures, to be sold. Possession given very soon if desired. Apply to the occupant and owner, H. W. M., Box 3,636 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, full size, with all the modern improvements, on one of the best streets, and good neighborhood, for sale law, and very little money required. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos 53 and 55 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADGAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 247 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A BUSINESS WATER-front property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of New-York, or for a medium-sized first-class house in the City. Apply to the owner, No. 108 West-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 64 St. Mark's-place; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A FARM or hardware, a large, well-built house, with all of the modern improvements, situated in Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. First hands. Address A. B. C., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (16th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x58 feet; in good order and improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WILlow-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, S. Orange.

TEXAS LANDS WANTED—FROM 2,000 TO 6,000 acres, well located, in exchange for improved Brooklyn property, slightly incumbered. Address H. W. C., Box No. 2,781 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 24x60, full lot, built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2 556 Post-office New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE (OR LET)—A small 2½ or 3-story high-basement brick house, in good order; lot ab ut 20 by 00 feet; location pleasant, between 4th and 8th avs., and 8th and 45th sts., and in streets with sewer; price about $6,000, of which a large proportion, or all, in cash, will be paid; possession desired before May 1. Address M., care of J. H. Wilbur, corner 6th-av. and 9th-st., stating location, price, &c.

ROOMS WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults wish to hire three or four furnished rooms, furnished, or partly so, for housekeeping, all on the same floor, and in a private house. Price not to exceed $20 per month. Location west of Broadway, and between 4th and 20th sts. Possession wanted March 1, Address HOME, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, for a family of three grown persons; location must be good, and the rent moderate; the best of reference given and required. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—WANTED, FROM MAY 1, a small house situated on the south side, not over 20 minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent not to exceed $250 per annum. Family small. Address H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, with all the modern conveniences and good yard, above 4th-st., and between 2d and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating location, &c., T. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses, for respectable families for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address MICHAEL BURKE, No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, A PART of a house with modern improvements, by a gentleman, wife and infant. Address T. R., stating location and rent, Nos 62 and 64 Gold-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR VICINITY, A small partially-furnished house. Address, stating terms and locality, T., Box 2,513 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted to make arrangements with a good house to act as agent, or partner, for the manufacture of cast steel already established; a liberal arrangement can be made with a responsible party. Full particulars given on an interview, for which address CAST-STEEL, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

$100,000.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A young man with the above amount of near by, New-York State and Ohio trade, wishes a situation in a general dry goods stock; $50,000 worth of above trade is cash and short time. Address LAFAYETTE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

$3,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER to join the advertiser, with a like amount, in a staple manufacturing business, fully established and paying largely. Business and association first class. Address MECHANIC, Box No 111 *Times* Office.

$3 PER DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL Earle's Photographic Counterfeit Detector. Half a dozen sent to any address on receipt of $1. Call or address EARLE & CO., No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 17.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. The view is of the magnificence and expanse that once seen can never be forgotten. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly trabued roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 12 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; gas throughout. A good cistern and well commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence at Yonkers, situated on Palisade-av., on very high ground, and commanding a beautiful view of the river from Yonkers to Staten Island. The house contains some 13 rooms, and is supplied with water from unfailing springs brought in pipes a distance of 1,500 feet; has bath-room, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water on second story, stationary wash tubs, speaking tubes, furnace and every convenience. The grounds comprise about an acre and the garden is well supplied with a variety of choice fruits. There is a good brick stable on the premises, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 209 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT A BARGAIN—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, situate about half a mile from the depôt, on a corner fronting a park; lot, 50x150 feet; house, two stories and attic; main building 22x33 feet, wing 18x30 feet; contains 12 rooms, handsomely papered and painted and in good order. Must be sold by the 1st of March next. Price $3,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 475 Broadway, or at the "Elizabeth Land-Office," No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depôt.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has frontage on the Hudson River of 200 feet, and is 140 feet deep. Contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commands the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500. $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 451 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat in same County with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, and not a mile from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, an two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, water-works, steaming tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, carriage houses, ice and wood, lands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Siwitah avs, containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 east Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD No. 52 John-st., up stairs, Room No. 7.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of C. MILLS, Astoria, or GODFRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1¼ mile from depôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, (which will accommodate two horses and cows,) and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for cash; price $5 000, or would exchange for a house worth about the sum in Brooklyn. Address WM. M. PRICE, 192 Front-st.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries a country residence in

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits with the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Chatham Bank	$25	40 Butch. & Drovs. Bk. $25
70	East River Bank	25	20 Park Bank 100
40	Citizens' Bank	20	10 Metropolitan Ins. 100
160	Mad., Ind. & Penn R.	100	40 Astor Insurance 20
50	Citizens' Gas L. Co.	25	15 Washington Ins. 50
40	Firemans' Ins.	17	50 Kings Co. Ins. 20
40	Wms'gh City Gas L.	50	50 Lamar Ins 100
20	Jersey City Ins.	50	20 U. S. S. S. Refing. Co 100
40	Exchange Ins.	30	44 Chic., N. W., R. 50
20	Commercial Ins.	50	20 Washington Ins. 50
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	40 Rich. Co. Gas L. Co. 50
80	Am. Ex. Ins.	100	200 Am. Guano Co. 100
60	Peoples's Ins.	50	

$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Toledo and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds.
1,000 Keokuk City, Iowa, 8 per cent Bonds.
3,000 New-York and Erie R. Assented Bonds of 1871.
$4,000 San Francisco City and County 6 per cent Bonds.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 25. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861. }

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company's First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1861.—United States Eight Million Six per Cent. Loan applications will be received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 161 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$2,400,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,088 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860	$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$367,850 000	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 20	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc	31,630 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,295 30	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,966 75	
Paid Annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends during the year	166,500 75	$565,091 68 $411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$62,684 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest		1,279,864 17
Real estate		90,893 27
Loans on Scrip		5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission		45,343 75
Total Assets		$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1860.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH R. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 39
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 60	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	76,942 84	$563,574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		83,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$36,319,379
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,831
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVES 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUFSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON BUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, No. 31 Nassau-st.,
JANUARY 1, 1861.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1860	542,523 76	$642,523 76
Dividend Account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend Annuity Account	$576 00	
Premiums, Extra Premiums & Annuities received during the year	419,971 17	
Interest Account for the year	51,821 45	472,368 62
Accrued Interest and Deferred Premium not included in the above or in the receipts	22,780 02	$1,359,980 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus	$99,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Expenses, Fees and Commission	59,890 42	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus	128,523 28	
Dividends paid during the year	32,325 22	$320,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$370,837 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c.	89,968 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stock	7,087 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,250 00	$1,039,820 96
Total		$1,359,980 69

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS, }
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARR W. No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 1 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ONE BOX OF "THE SPECIFIC PILL" effects a prompt, positive and permanent cure of the most aggravated cases of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, whether constitutional, or arising from abuse or excesses. Price $1. *Sent by mail.* Sold by Kushton, corner of Barclay and Canal sts. and Broadway; Berryman & Co.'s, Elmer & Amend, corner 18th-st. and 3d av.; C. Wells & Co., No. 114 Franklin-st., *and all first-class druggists.* Sold also, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York, *to whom physicians orders and mail orders should be personally addressed.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1 224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or post-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 437 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without letting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and can be obtained genuine anywhere but at the Office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and inculgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for the cure of the well-known and enjoying ever trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders resting in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from the 15th inst. to that date.

RICHARD C COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 21 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861. }

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD. CORNING, on the 20th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FARRAR & HULL, was dissolved, on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. JAMES C. HULL is alone authorized to settle the business.

GEORGE D. FARRAR,
JAMES C. HULL.

JAMES C. HULL will continue to carry on the Grocery business in all its branches, as heretofore, at No. 288 8th-av.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—THE Republican Central Committee will commemorate the Birthday of Washington by a public meeting to be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d February instant, at 7½ o'clock, when an oration will be delivered by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS. The various Republican Associations and Clubs and the public generally are invited to attend.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President.

MARLOW S. DUNHAM, }
ROBERT EDWARDS, JR., } Secretaries.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., in full uniform, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the Birthday of the Immortal Washington the Father of our Country. The Veterans of all the adjacent counties are requested to meet with us on this occasion. By order,

ABM. DALLY, Col.
I. M. PHYFFE, Adjt.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CHAPTER No. 170 of R. A. Masons are hereby notified to attend a Special Communication, to be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in conjunction with Zetland Chapter No. 141, for Work. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order of EDMUND B. HAYS, H. P.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (statercom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
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The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First do. to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33

Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, MONDAY, Feb. 18.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $41; Macon, $30; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H B CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 325 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mob

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

however, suggesting that enforcing the laws, collecting the revenue and securing United States property, may not be coercion. is, by some, declared to put quite a different construction on Mr. LINCOLN's anti-coercion admissions. Be that as it may, the parting of the Mayor with Mr. LINCOLN was most friendly and cordial.

THE DEPARTURE.

In the carriage with Mr. LINCOLN, were Hon. N. B. JUDD and Mr LAMON, of Chicago, with Alderman CORNELL, and the other members of the President's suite followed in the next carriage. The scene of the breaking up of the crowd to get a parting glance, was truly ludicrous. They jumped behind, peered in at the windows, and almost clogged the wheels so that the carriage was impeded in its progress. All the way to the Astor House the crowd ran pell mell like a flock of sheep, enlivening even the panorama of Broadway.

During the afternoon, Mr. LINCOLN received a number of distinguished citizens privately.

MOSES H. GRINNELL'S BREAKFAST YESTERDAY MORNING.

A very elegant breakfast was given to the President elect yesterday morning, at the house of MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The guests consisted of the President elect, Judge Harris, of Illinois, and Messrs. Judd and Lemon, of the same State; Col. Sumner and Major Sprague, of the United States Army; Stuart Brown, John C. Green, Robert B. Minturn, Jas Gallatin, Ex-Gov. Fish, Thurlow Weed, W. H Aspinwall, Thos. Tileston, Wm. M. Evarts, John A. Stevens, Gen. Jas. Watson Webb, F. G. Foster, Chas. H. Marshall, John Jacob Astor. Robert L. Stuart, David Hoadley, W. A. Boothe. Robert T. Hawes and Simeon Draper. After a very elegant entertainment and a free interchange of opinion on the present condition of public affairs, the pleasant breakfast party separated at an early hour, in consequence of the many demands and other engagements pressing on Mr. LINCOLN's time during his short stay in our City.

MR. LINCOLN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The President elect, accompanied by his lady and suite, visited the Opera last evening, and enjoyed a very excellent performance of VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera." The party occupied a large proscenium box on the right-hand side of the house, and entered shortly after the performances had commenced. There was no demonstration until after the first act, when the President elect's presence having been discovered by a few persons familiar with his appearance, (there was nothing whatever to distinguish the box in which he sat, or attract the public attention,) a round of applause brought him to his feet. The curtain then arose, and the artists sang the "Star Spangled Banner"—at least Mesdames PHILLIPS and HINCKLEY did, for the Italians, although they have been here for many years, have not yet mastered the difficulties of the language, and could not, of course, condescend to sing it. Intrusted to two American girls, the anthem received the best of treatment, and was vehemently applauded. The President elect bowed his acknowledgments from the box, and when a large flag descended from the top of the stage, he pointed to it with evident satisfaction. The performances were very satisfactory.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION.

While the President elect was enjoying himself at the opera last evening, Mrs LINCOLN held a *levée* in the Ladies' parlor of the Astor House, where she received her own and her husband's friends, besides several hundred ladies and gentlemen who previously were strangers to both, but who took this opportunity to pay their respects to the lady who is to do the honors of the White House for the next four years. The reception commenced about 8½ o'clock, and continued till 10, during which time the parlor was continually thronged with ladies and gentlemen, some of whom were introduced to Mrs LINCOLN, while others merely passed in and out, being satisfied with a glance at the distinguished lady. Mrs. LINCOLN occupied a position at the south end of the parlor, with Mrs. JAMES WATSON WEBB, on her right, and Mrs. EDWARDS, her sister, on the left. She was plainly dressed in a light colored silk. The ladies were presented by Mrs. WEBB, and received by Mrs. LINCOLN with an ease and grace, and at the same time with a cordiality, which augur well for the social qualities of the future mistress of the National Mansion, promising to Miss HARRIET LANE a worthy successor. Among the most prominent of those presented were Mrs HAMLIN, wife of the Vice President elect, Mrs. AUGUST BELMONT. Mrs. BURNHAM. Mrs. F. P. JAMES and others. Among the gentlemen who called during the evening were Vice-President Hamlin, Col. James Watson Webb, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. Robert Schenck, William M. Evarts, Esq., Erastus Benedict, Esq., Hon H. J. Raymond, Simeon Draper and others, too numerous to mention.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice-President elect, arrived in this City, *via* the New-Haven Railroad, at 4½ P. M., yesterday. He was received at the depôt by a deputation from Republican Clubs of New-York and Kings County, who had in waiting a carriage and four horses to convey him to the Astor House. Mr. HAMLIN is accompanied by his wife and by a part of the Congressional delegation from Maine. Soon after his arrival at the Astor House he dined privately with Mr. LINCOLN, spending over an hour at the table. After dinner, he received a deputation from the Young Men's Central Republican Committee. Mr. HAMLIN will remain here until to-morrow, when he will continue his journey to Washington.

SERENADE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

While the throng were impatiently awaiting the appearance of the serenading party from the Republican Head-quarters, those persons who had gained access to the hotel, as well as the guests of the establishment, were agreeably surprised at the sound of vocal music, proceeding from the hallway opposite the President's apartments. Instantly a rush was made for the place, and the musicians proved to be the German Quartette Club of Hoboken, to the number of twenty-two, who had come to give Mr. LINCOLN a serenade. The first piece was executed with such fine effect, that Mrs. LINCOLN was induced to the door, where she remained until they had finished their selections. She afterwards expressed her gratification at the compliment, and excused Mr. LINCOLN's non-appearance on the ground of his excessive weariness, which had compelled him to retire at a comparatively early hour.

By the time this vocal serenade was finished, the National Guard Band, of forty pieces, conducted by Mr. GRAFULLA, had arrived, escorted by one hundred and fifty Wide Awakes, with badges. A detachment of fifty Policemen, from the Third, Fourth Fifth and Sixth Wards, kept back the immense crowd, by forming a semicircle in front of the main entrance on Broadway. Inside of them the Wide Awakes formed another semicircle for the protection of the Band leaving ample space for the performance.

Every window of the hotel formed a frame for a group of faces, who viewed the scene below with deep interest. The Band first gave selections from the opera of "Nebuchadnezzar," following with the "Lucien Quickstep," and a finale from "Il Trovatore."

The prolonged and urgent calls for "LINCOLN" and "HAMLIN," between the pieces, finally overcame the reluctance of the Vice-President to make his appearance, and at the repeated solicitations of friends, he came to one of the windows of the ladies' parlor. His appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers The band struck "Hail Columbia," and as soon as the air had ceased and the applause which followed had subsided, Mr. HAMLIN was introduced. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. HAMLIN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am gratified to hear these generous tones that come from the honest hearts of the men who occupy the Empire City of the old State of New-York. They speak as if devoted to a principle in which all have a common interest. [Cheers.] They give me evidence of the love they bear to a common country; they satisfy me here even in this great commercial mart, that the heads, the hearts and hands of our people are ready to vindicate the Government under which they live, and which they received from their fathers. [Prolonged cheers.] They show how truly a Government like ours may repose upon the popular will. They tell me how truly the great and good and honest man whom you have elevated to the first position that man can bestow will receive, in all times, that loyalty which the citizen owes his Government [applause;] and that with your hearts, your hearts and your hands, you will rally to its support, in sunshine and in storm.

Immense applause greeted the conclusion of the speech, amidst which Mr. HAMLIN retired

"Dixey's Land," with variations, was now played, in answer to frequent calls for that lively air, and the Wide-Awakes sang the chorus, "Yankee Doodle" brought out the enthusiasm of the crowd afresh, and "Auld Lang Syne" closed the serenade."

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE.

A deputation of the Common Council of Jersey City will proceed to New York to-morrow morning, and escort the President elect and suite on board of the new ferry-boat *John P. Jackson*, which will be in readiness on the New-York side.

On the arrival of the boat on the Jersey side, Mr. LINCOLN will be received by His Honor Mayor VAN VORST, after which he will be introduced to the citizens of Jersey City.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have very kindly consented to throw open their dépôt for the accommodation of the public. The corridor will be set apart for the ladies. The reception promises to be a fine affair.

At Newark the Presidential party will leave the cars, and be taken in open barouches through the principal streets from the lower to the upper dépôt.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. LINCOLN AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The arrangements for the President elect are completed. Fifty additional police officers have been appointed to preserve order. Mr. LINCOLN and suite are expected to arrive about noon with the State Committee. They will be received at the dépôt by the Mayor and City Authorities. Subsequently, they will be conducted to the State House in carriages. Mr. LINCOLN will be introduced to the Senate and then to the House. He will afterwards take dinner at the Trenton House. Great numbers of people are arriving here to pay their respects to Mr. LINCOLN.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Villainous posters were displayed here to-day, calling upon the unemployed working men to attend at the dépôt upon Mr. LINCOLN's arrival here, to demonstrate their differences with him. This evening the Republicans resolved to turn out a cavalcade to escort the President elect through the city.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of TIMOTHY O. HOWE, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

Several private bills were passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the House bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to discontinue the mail service in the States where it is liable to be interfered with, was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to add, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any attempt to collect the revenue in such States.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) suggested that this was not the proper place to offer this amendment

Mr. GREEN said it was a direct attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the mail service in any State? Even if there was, the Postmaster-General or President has no power to interfere unless asked by the Governor of the States.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States no longer enforced; therefore,

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to discontinue the postal service in the said States, and make arrangements with the Government of the same for inter-postal communication therein.

Mr. GREEN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said he believed those States were out of the Union, and foreign States as much as Great Britain, and thought the mail service should be stopped, but wanted to alter the bill, and moved to strike out "insurrection," and insert as a reason for the discontinuance, "the secession of certain States."

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) suggested, say a refusal to acknowledge the laws, so as not to recognize secession; also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. CLINGMAN accepted.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that the bill was a declaration of the House of insurrection on the part of those States. He trusted the Senate would look into the question, as it is one of the most grave ones ever before the country. He said the fact was, the States had confederated, had a Congress in session with as much power as we possess yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that there is no new Empire, but that the Federal power is still in existence in those States.

He proceeded to argue against anything which plunged the country into civil war.

At 12 o'clock the Tariff bill was taken up.

The amendments passed in Committee were read and adopted, except a few on which separate votes were asked.

A separate vote was had on the amendment reducing the duty on sugar and placing a duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) explained the action of the bill, showing the aggregate amount of the estimated increase in the revenue to be $16,022,000, including the proposed duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words relating to tea and coffee. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

The amendment was then agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment placing a duty of 5 per cent. on wool. Agreed to. Yeas 26; nays, 19.

The amendment placing a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on books and periodicals and on watches was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that books which have been printed over 30 years be free.

Debated at some length and disagreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered his amendment which substitutes essentially the tariff of 1846

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said he did not think it the time now to make any radical changes in the revenue system. The passage of such a bill would still more alienate the affections for union of the Southern people. He hoped to see a system of commercial intercourse adopted that would include all the States on the continent. He thought the time auspicious for such a system. He argued in favor of such a system as the German Zollverein and free trade contiguous countries. He did not propose to initiate any policy which would annex any of those countries, but simply to establish a commercial union and have free trade with them. He suggested also that such a commercial union might aid in the settlement of our present difficulties and make the Union complete.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) replied—He said he did not wish to be placed in any false position. The Senator from Illinois thinks the consideration of this bill will add to the excitement, but he forthwith introduces a more complicated system. The people of his State (Pennsylvania) do not think the passage of this bill will increase the difficulties of the country, when it is evident something must be done to increase the revenue of the country. He proceeded to argue in favor of the present bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS disclaimed any intention to make it appear that Pennsylvania was doing anything to increase the excitement, and reiterated his objections to the bill. He wanted to do something to preserve the American Union.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he wanted to come back to the practical, and moved to amend so as to leave free of duty paintings and statuary, th eproductions of American artists, and place all other paintings and statuary under a duty of 10 per cent. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to put a duty of 5 per cent., *ad valorem*, on copper ore. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the motion by which a duty was put on tea and coffee was reconsidered.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that the Government was about to be demoralized for want of money and that if a duty was put on tea and coffee it would make no difference in the price of these articles. He moved that the duties on tea and sugar be limited to two cents.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the duty on tea and coffee because the necessities of the Government required it, and if they wanted evidence of the fallen State of the Government they would find it in Mr. BUCHANAN's proclamation for a fast.

Mr. CLINGMAN said that the credit of the Government fell when it was known that LINCOLN and HAMLIN were elected, and that if it should be known tomorrow that they had resigned, the credit of the Government would rise again.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if it was an absolute necessity for Mr. FLOYD to go back to the Cabinet again?

Mr. CLINGMAN—Not at all.

After further debate, the amendment was agreed to.

The question recurred on the original amendment as modified, when it was agreed to by yeas 25 nays 21.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved as an amendment, "that all acts giving bounties to fishing vessels be replaced." Disagreed to by yeas 18, nays 37.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to add the provision, "that the duties levied on any of the articles in the bill shall not exceed 30 per cent *ad valorem* in the port whence exported, except wines and brandies." Lost by yeas 18, nays 28.

The next question being on the amendment offered by Mr. LANE, he moved to adjourn.

It was stated that the House was an understanding that the bill should be passed to-day, and the motion to adjourn was refused.

Mr. LANE proceeded at some length to speak against the bill. After speaking for some time,

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) moved the Senate take a recess. Refused by yeas 10; nays 27.

Mr. LANE resumed, speaking on secession and general subjects, when it was suggested that if a vote was allowed to be taken on the tariff to-night, the Senator from Oregon would speak to-morrow.

After some discussion and personal explanation the question was taken on Mr. LANE's amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend by inserting the first act of the Tariff of 1857 with the rates increased to that of 1846, and the free list untouched. Lost.

Mr. LANE's amendment was then disagreed to by Yeas, 18; Nays, 25.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the bill, and concluded that it was not for the advantage of New-England any more than the agricultural interest. The question was then taken on the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Wilkinson and Wilson—Total 25.

NAYS—Messrs Bragg Clingman Douglas, Green, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane Latham Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice and Sebastian—Total, 14

The Tariff bill was, therefore, passed, and the Senate adjourned at 7½ P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The House resumed the consideration of the Volunteer bill reported from the Military Committee.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.) said he considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion. He opposed it on account of the features which appear on its face; he opposed it in consequence of the effect which its passage will produce on the peace and prosperity of the country; he opposed it above all and more than all in consequence of the policy it indicates, if it does not in the strongest degree initiate. He yesterday characterized the bill as a declaration of war, and having since carefully read it he reiterated the remark. It was more than a declaration of war. It invested the President in time of peace with dictatorial powers. The bill does something more than suppress invasion and insurrection. It authorizes the President to employ a military force to suppress insurrection against the authority of the United States. He briefly argued that the various features in the Constitution were designed and intended to prohibit the General Government from operating in the States unless by their consent, saying that this bill authorizes the President to carry on positive, direct and immediate coercion against the seceding States, and goes further than that. It clothes the President with the whole military power of the country. It was not known what Mr. LINCOLN, when he succeeded to the Presidency, would consider acts of insurrection against the authority of the United States. We have had in this city a large part of the standing army, owing to an idle apprehension. The Select Committee have reported that no conspiracy in connection with the seizure of the Capitol exists, and yet the military forces here have accumulated since that time. In a few brief days this Administration will go out, and here are assembled a large military force ready for Mr. LINCOLN's use, and in addition, this bill would enable him to call out the whole militia force, and accept the services of volunteers to suppress insurrection against the authority of the United States. Whither are we going? Where are we drifting? We have already divided the Union into two Governments, and if we enter upon war this time, the consequences must be more disastrous than history has ever recorded. As to the Border Slave States, they ought to take such steps as will best preserve the peace of the country. If this can be done by joining the Gulf States, they ought to do it. But if blood be shed, and the armies of the two Governments come in collision, and bad passions be engendered by strife, then farewell, a long farewell, to any hope of a reconstruction of the Union. While the Peace Conference is in session, and when it has not even made a report, we see foreign troops gathered here, and members pass to the Capital by the point of the bayonet. The Convention of Virginia was now in session, and whatever hope may have been cherished of a peaceful solution of our difficulties, it would at least be diminished by the passage of the pending bill.

Before he concluded his remarks the morning hour expired.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, was resumed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) addressed the House at length in an earnest speech, in favor of preserving the Union by peace, conciliation and compromise. He also advocated his own proposition to give a veto power to the Senate and the Electoral College to the four principal sections of the Union, so as to protect themselves against aggression.

The House passed to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Navy bill. That appropriating $1,200,000 for the construction of seven steam screw sloops-of-war having been read,

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that said ships shall not be used to execute the Federal laws, or aid either the land or naval force in any State claiming to be without the Federal jurisdiction. Mr. GARNETT said if there were no other reason, the bankrupt condition of the Treasury should induce the House to refuse concurrence in the Senate amendment. From what had been said in the Senate by prominent gentlemen, these vessels were intended for coercive purposes. Among other things he alluded to Mr LINCOLN's speeches, and a private conversation between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Kentucky, to show that LINCOLN is for coercing the Southern States. LINCOLN is manly and frank, and does not attempt to hide the claws of a tiger under the velvet fur. He does not, like his Republican friends, seek to avoid the issue.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought it extraordinary that Mr. LINCOLN should be held committed to coercion from loose conversations. If the seceding States shall return to their allegiance they will bring back the forts, &c., with them. If, on the contrary, they shall ultimately maintain a separate nationality, he did not believe any man would wish to enter upon a course that could result in no practical good.

Mr. GARNETT wished to know whether the gentleman spoke for his party.

Mr. STANTON replied he spoke for himself, and what he had gathered of the views of his friends around him. They would not be guilty of unnecessary shedding blood.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped what the gentleman from Ohio said was not said as the united voice of the Republicans. He (Mr. STEVENS) held different views. He thought it was the intention to retake all the public property of which they had been robbed, and retake it in such a manner as to necessarily use the gentlest means first, and then such as may be necessary.

Mr. GARNETT thought Mr. STANTON did not properly represent the views of the Republican Party. He (STANTON) belonged to the moderate section of that party, and he reminded him that in every time of excitement and crisis the moderates will be driven like chaff before the wind by the fanatical section.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Am.,) in justice to his constituent, Mr. HUTCHINSON, caused a newspaper statement of the latter to be read, relative to the conversation between him and Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. STANTON, in further explanation, said in reply to Mr. STEVENS that he took it for granted the next Administration will not recognize the constitutional right of secession, but that it will be treated as revolution. He took it for granted that Mr. LINCOLN will see he has no constitutional power to forego the execution of the laws, in the mode least calculated to create difficulty. If the Southern States do not return, and there is no constitutional mode of recognizing a separate nationality, of course this business must end in war. There is no escape from it.

Mr. GARNETT—Then there's no great difference between the two gentlemen. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is for retaking the forts, &c., now and the gentleman from Ohio is for retaking them after a little while. I repeat, you have the declaration of the President elect in his public speeches and in his private conversation with Mr. HUTCHINSON, that he intends to make war on the South.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) at this point asked the gentleman whether he was for the Union.

Mr. GARNETT—I am for Virginia seceding at the earliest possible moment. [Applause and hisses.]

Several gentlemen excitedly rose and moved the galleries be cleared.

The Chairman reminded all present of the impropriety of demonstrations either of applause or disapprobation.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked his colleague, (ANDERSON,) who had said he was still for the Union, whether he was for coercion against States which have withdrawn.

Mr. ANDERSON did not believe a State has the right to secede. Did his colleague believe so? He (ANDERSON) was for the Union and the Constitution, and the inforcement of the laws so long as we are in the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) demanded that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) remarked, "Of all except the ladies."

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—The galleries are behaving better than we are. [Laughter, and a voice, "That's a fact."]

The Chairman said if the applause was repeated he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. ANDERSON desired to finish his remarks—he was not for coercing the South. He was not for force bills. He did not believe that the Government can be held together by force. He deplored civil war as much as any other gentleman could.

Mr. BROWN asked, if coercion or force should be used by the incoming Administration, would his colleague be for secession?

Mr. ANDERSON replied, he was no friend of Mr. LINCOLN', did not sustain him and would not support him, unless he comes up to the Union, Constitution and laws. When a man, coming from the North, East, South or West, does his duty as an American citizen, and stands under the old flag, he was willing to give him a hearty and cordial support. He knew his colleague's District was as loyal as any in Kentucky, although it has been Democratic. The Catholic and accepted citizens of that District are ready and willing to stand under the old flag.

Mr. BROWN said his highest and holiest ambition was to do all to contribute to the perpetuity and advance the renown of his country. He was for the Union. His State was for the Union. Her voice had been and was for peace, compromise and conciliation. Old Kentucky's loyalty was beyond challenge. She had suffered most and murmured least. Her soil was the grave of the canonized bones of CLAY, a great and good pacificator. She boasts her CRITTENDEN now in CLAY's place in the Senate. Her Peace Commissioners were now in council in this city, presiding for pacification. The bones of her brave sons were bleaching on northwestern plains, where they fell in battle defending the homes, wives and children of the men whose representatives on this floor delighted in defaming her institutions [Applause on the floor and galleries.] In his politics he did not believe in the right of secession, but the Declaration of Independence said, when a Government became destructive of the ends for which it was created it was the inherent right of the people to alter or abolish it. He believed in the divine right of revolution. We are in the midst of a revolution. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) foreshadowed the policy of Lincoln's Administration, and if a coercive policy against the States which had withdrawn was to be pursued, Kentucky would resist. Her Legislature, without distinction of party, had so resolved almost unanimously. In the event of war, the cause of the Southern States would be her cause. As she may be the last to join, she will be the last to leave a Southern Confederacy. Kentucky was for the Union. She asked only equality, her rights, and if compromise fail and coercion be begun, her star will glitter on the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and her brave blood flow in its cause. He hoped his colleague's question was answered.

Mr. GARNETT resumed arguing that the attempt would be made to collect the revenue in the seceded States, and speaking of the troops here as forming a kind of Imperial Guard to attend the President elect, and alluding to Gen. SCOTT in no complimentary terms.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) protested against the effort to represent every subject, even the most ordinary, of legislation, as a means for an attempted coercion of the Southern States. He suggested to his colleague, if they endeavored to create such an impression on matters comparatively immaterial, they would cease to gain credit when they should raise their voices against measures actually objectionable. Should we burn our Navy and dismiss our officers, for fear the existence of a Navy threatens some of the States of the Union? He expected to vote to concur in the Senate's amendment. He did so because he was in favor of the measure in years past. His colleague, perhaps, had been as uniformly against it. The appropriation would not be available till the first of July, and it will be full two years before the vessels can be constructed. The engines, even, cannot be built before the present national difficulties end one way or the other. If his colleague supposed this was a war measure, he could believe his apprehension. He knew of nothing better to arrest the prosecution of war against the seceded States than what is proposed by the amendment, for, by spending twelve hundred thousand dollars in this manner, that amount will be taken from other objects, and to that extent cripple the prosecution of war, if war was even proposed. He showed the peaceful purposes for which the vessels are intended, and caused to be read the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on that subject. He concluded by saying if war comes his colleague would not fail to discern its approach, for he seemed to watch for war more than those who watch for the morning.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the amendment by adding "except in defence of the Government of the United States." The gentleman from Virginia (GARNETT) had endeavored to convey the impression of intentional coercion or war in consequence of the fact that there were about 900 troops in Washington, a number not equivalent to a single regiment. Were they to take no measures for defence when our ships are fired on and our flag insulted? There was war in the South against the Union and peace of the country, and, for the safety of our homes and firesides and for national defence, we want the army, navy and militia.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina (Dem.,) said it was true there were only nine hundred troops here now, but next year the number might be 90,000. He earnestly expressed himself against the keeping of military force after the manner of European Governments.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed the building of the proposed sloops, for practical and economical reasons.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he several years ago predicated that the foolish misapprehensions and a tack on the Navy would result in the effort, as now presented, to disband the American Navy. If we are to maintain the Government at all, this is the time and manner to provide a sufficient force for the protection of our commerce and flag

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) suggested if these vessels were built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, this would insure them against being used for war or coercion.

Mr. FLORENCE replied there was no fear that that Navy-yard would not have fair play. The skilful mechanics so well known to the country will secure the construction of some of them there if the representatives of that city will take care of its interests. Although he was about to leave these gay and festive scenes, he trusted that the Navy-yard would not be neglected.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.) advocated the Senate amendment. He did not think any cause of excitement should shut up the Navy-yards, and withdraw what Navy we have from the ocean. The condition of the world demands that we shall increase our Navy. He could not believe there will be any war among us. He could not believe the good sense of our people has departed. If the South shall not make contemptible forays on the public property, the time will come, if the seceding States shall not return, when we will have a peaceable separation, instead of a separation by war.

Mr. GARRETT's amendment was rejected, and that of the Senate agreed to—111 against 38.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) regarded the disposition of the Middle Confederacy as an unmitigated humbug to retard the great Southern movement, and a scheme of political trickstery. He earnestly advocated secession, and condemned what he characterized as the miserable doctrine of coercion. The President is a driveler in the hands of designing men, and Gen. SCOTT is guilty of usurpation. He justified the firing into the *Star of the West* If it be again necessary to charter another vessel for a similar expedition, let it be a long, low, raking looking schooner, and hoist at its peak the black flag, emblazoned with the skull and cross bones and then the STARS and STRIPES will be saved from insult.

Adjourned.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The steamship *Habana* arrived from Havana on the 16th.

The war steamer *Velasco* would soon sail for the United States with Señor PACHECO and other political exiles from Mexico.

The Captain-General had given a grand military review to Gen. MIRAMON.

Sugars easier; stock at Havana, 60 000 boxes. Sterling Exchange 112@113. Sight Exchange on New-York 3@5 per cent. premium.

Threatened Indian Troubles in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Chief and warriors of the Atoe Indians, arrived in town last evening, and made a peremptory demand for the payment of their annuity due in November last, stating that their women and children were starving, and that their payment they would have "peaceably if it could be got in that way, but if not, forcibly." The Agent took what money he had and secreted it last evening. A large meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking measures for self-defence, if necessary.

Wrecked—Picked Up.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The schooner *Ada* arrived here this morning, with the schooner *Quickstep* in tow, having fallen in with her abandoned on the 10th inst. The *Quickstep* had a cargo of flour, and was bound from New-York to St. John, N. B.

Sinking of the Steamer Fort Wayne.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Fort Wayne* has sunk in the Shute of Island No. Sixteen. The boat is probably a total loss. A small portion of the cargo was saved. No insurance. No lives lost.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Canada* sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 o'clock, with 29 passengers for Liverpool, and 20 passengers for Halifax. She carries no specie.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 20—11 o'clock.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool Feb. 7, *via* Londonderry 8th.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. All well. The *Alabama* met strong head winds.

The screw steamship *Monticello* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning.

ARION SOCIETY.—The annual ball of this favorite musical Society will take place to-night, at Irving Hall. Every care has been taken to make it the completed affair of the season, and there can hardly be a doubt that, as a fancy dress ball, it will be decidedly the most lively and well-conducted entertainment that has ever been attempted in New-York. Tickets can be procured of Messrs. HALL & SON, Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

TROUBLE AT CITY HALL.

THREATENED REMOVAL OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—NEW ALDERMANIC COMBINATON.

Great excitement was created, yesterday, in City Hall circles, by the report that the Board of Aldermen, at its session, this evening, will remove Capt. G. W. SMITH from the office of Street Commissioner, and confirm in his stead Judge CAPERS, of Queen's County, now holding a subordinate position in the Custom house. This removal of Capt. SMITH—an accomplished engineer officer, and the very best Street Commissioner our City ever had—and the appointment in his stead of a gentleman having no knowledge of, or experience in, the business to be transacted, will prove a fit following up of the late monstrous contract for clearing the streets of our City, and will, doubtless, be actuated by similar motives. Should the Street Commissioner be carried off under the new Aldermanic storm that is brewing, the City Inspector's official life will not be worth many days' purchase; nor will the Croton Board be long allowed to remain under its present cynasty. The "inducements" offered for these contemplated changes are said to be very large; but as the Legislature is still in session, our tax-payers may congratulate themselves that they are still not left without promise of a sufficing remedy. The admirable working of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, furnishes an example to which we must look for an abatement of the evils consequent on Aldermanic control of the City Departments.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening a communication was received from the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $34,669 for rebuilding School house No. 32 in that Ward; and also from the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $16,134 for altering and enlarging School-house No. 35 in the Fifteenth Ward. They were referred.

Mr. FARR offered a resolution directing the Public Schools to be closed on Friday next, the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday.

Mr. TUCKER objected, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy, in relation to the propriety of erecting a fire-proof library building for the Academy, reported in favor of the project

Mr. BERENDICT objected to the adoption of the report until the subject had been submitted to further consideration, and it was withdrawn and ordered to be printed.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of organizing a daily Normal and High School for the instruction of females. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution by Mr. WATERBURY, directing the Schools to be dismissed at 2 P. M. on Friday next, after the reading of WASHINGTON's Address, was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

There was not a quorum of the Commissioners of Emigration present yesterday. The weekly report showed the number of emigrants arrived during the present year to have been 3 476. The number arrived during the same time last year was 3,002. The number of inmates in the various institutions at present is 1 243. The balance of the commutation fund in bank is $1 627 82. The Board will have a special meeting on Friday.

Destructive Fire in Park-place.

LOSS ABOUT $100,000.

A fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the large marble building Nos. 29 and 31 Park place, corner of Church street, occupied by Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, importers of fancy goods; and WM. WATSON & Co., linen-cloth and print importers.

The fire is supposed to have been caused from a defect in the steam-heating apparatus, which had recently been repaired, but the point is not definitely settled, and an investigation of the matter will be made by Fire Marshal BAKER.

Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES occupied the four upper floors of the building. In view of the Spring trade, their lofts were filled with an unusually large and valuable stock, of such a character that it was easily consumed. Their loss is estimated at about $70,000.

The damage to the stock of Messrs. WATSON & Co., who occupied the first floor and basement of the building, resulted mainly from water. Through the efficient operations of the insurance patrol in covering the cases of goods with oil-cloth to protect them from the deluge, many thousand dollars' worth of property was saved.

The firemen succeeded in subduing the flames before injury to any great extent had been done the building.

Following are the insurances upon Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES' stock:

NEW-YORK COMPANIES.

Firemen's	$5,000	Howard	$5 000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Clinton	5,000
Arctic	5,000	Niagara	5 000
Home	10.000	Phoenix, of Brook'n	5 000
Merchant's	5,000	N. Y. Fire & Mar.	5 000
People's	5,000	Lamar	5 000
Eagle	5,000	Irving	5 000
Standard	5,000	Goodhue	5 000
City	5 000	Ætna	5 000
Incennity	5,000	Equitable	5 000
National	5 000	United States	5 000
Pacific	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Humboldt	5 000	Union	5 000
Commercial	5 000	Washington	5,000
Citizens'	5 000		

OTHER COMPANIES.

Franklin, of Phila.	$5,000	City, New Haven	$5,000
American, of Phila.	5 000	Hartford Ins. Co	5 000
Ins Co. of America	5 000	Conn., Hartford	5,000
Firemen's, N. Hav.	5,000	City, Hartford	5,000
Total			$ 90 000

The loss of Messrs. WATSON & Co., upon building and stock is estimated at $20 000; insurance as follows:

Bowery	$10 000	Excelsior	$10 000
Liverpool & London	10 000	Knickerbocker	10 000